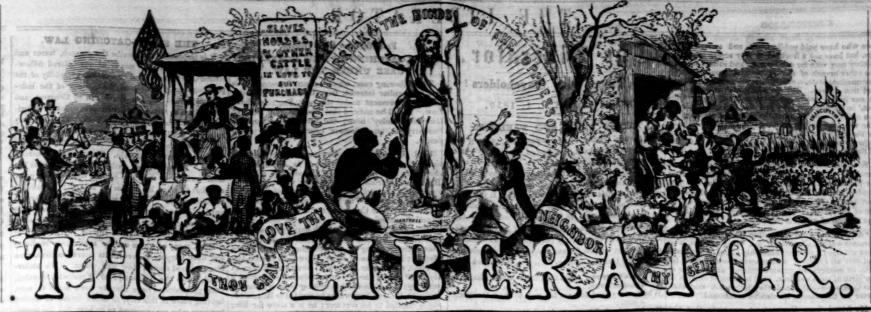
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Afrectisements making less than a square in-Afrectisement for 75 ets.—one square for \$1 00. The Agests of the American, Massachusetts, The Agent and Ohio Auti-Slavery Societies are auast in receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Sassial Committee - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS FIGURE COMMENT OF THE PRICE PRILBRICK, Gut James, [This Committee is responsible to the fannial economy of the paper—not for



TM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XX. NO. 40.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 1030

UNION WITH PLAVIE SLEERS!

Yes! it cannot be denied—the elaveholding

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial najority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT."-JOHN QUINCY ABAMS.

elivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for slaves—for articles of merchandize, under

ords of the South prescribed, as a condition

ONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH BEATH,

Refinge of Oppression. HORYING IN THE TRIUMPHS OF THE SLAVE POWER.

the course of his remarks at Washington, when out by the delighted slavocrats to receive their out by the aerighter tulations upon the passage of the Texas bill of tulations upon the passage of the Texas bill of tulations upon the passage of the Texas bill of

Truly, gentlemen, the last two days have been Truly, geatlemen, the last two days have been set days; a work has been accomplished which spates doubts and slarms, puts an end to angry teamers fortifies the Constitution of the country and strengthens the bonds of the Union.

Now is the winter of our discontent neious summer; he clouds that lowered upon our house,

This language, fellow-citizens, is highly poetical, ar to me to surpass in importance any slation which I have known for thirty years degretation which have allow in which men's minds as come upon us, in which men's minds been strangely agitated by notions of separation desnion. Phantoms of new confederacies, ed out of the now united body of the old thirand the new seventeen, have swam before the he visions of others; while local controversies espoused with so much of the excluout of partisanship, that the hopes of the most ing appeared sometimes to waver. But these paion and disquiet, these clouds, of the ocean buried.' We ought to be most idence that the results of our delib shave been so pacific. When, on to-morest, thanks from devout hearts ought to arise that, and fly beyond its orb, to that gracious Behas so kindly overruled all things for the

a and perpetuation of our liberties and nen, we shall be thankful indeed that that we can yet without shame open the he that record the deeds of our fathers, and still look upon their graves without remorse. Mr. Webs: er's remarks were most enthusiastically ed by the slavoeracy -- of course.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Ms. Epiron:-The writer of this is profoundly to those men and papers which have so largeated to the final settlement of those dan-stions that have so long agitated our betry. Does it not become New York, the our States, to speak out fully, and nobly, Why not have a primary meeting at the ige to-morrow, and thereafter, as soon as arter, Dickinson, Foote, &c., without disa of party, at Castle Garden? the expense to defrayed by subscription and by the sale of tickets, by the public means alone? The writer of this, if he dinner, the brightest names of our city.

SOUTHERN BLUSTER. The Richmond, Va. Examiner thus announces to ers that California has been admitted into the

have been BOUGHT AND SOLD! You have no me in the government of this country, save at the ce of a Northern majority. Your rights are those the North thinks proper to permit you to retain.

a have been bought and sold! A horde of Northsubbers and Southern traitors have divided your enta, and will nail you to the cross. Avarice enality, Yankee greed and hate, and Southern gton and imbecility, have manacled and paralyzpoverful and courageous people. You are free-to more. You are conquered, subjugated and ared. Your lands, and the product of your labor, no longer the property of yourselves and your lien. At best, you are the foremen and middleween the cotton lord and the negro bondsman.

SECESSION OR DISUNION.

With joyful acclamation from Abolitionists and s comes the news that several of the es of the 'Omnibus,' differing somewhat in al from their previous character, have passed the d yet with the particulars, but we have no doubt ed without material modification, and e but one alternative, and that is Disumon y and distinctly. We cannot stay in the longer with such dishonor attached to the our remaining. It is to sign our death o co so. We speak unreservedly: let us from it. The matter has been discussed very one to know that our entire exclu-

again every one to know that our entire exclu-is Slave States, from all territory now common the Uoited States, has been effected by the pas-ped these odious, discriminating bills. Ilas can we stay in a confederacy, the stronger rabers of which practice such wrong and insult to the weaker; and especially when such strong makers have derived nearly all of their strength an poisical subsidies. Considered by the destinate Sates, from all territory now common table later with a construction of the construction of the

element of discord into the Senate, in the shape of a proposition to abolish slavery in the District of Cotumbia, by the General Government paying the masters the value of their slaves. Such a scoring as the fellow got for his factions and unprincipled move from his whigh brethren, North as well as South, ward Johnson, (Cook,)

**To Thomas B. Maxwell, Dr. To Carrying to the jail of Ch. tham country, George Johnson, (Steward,) and Edward Johnson, (Cook,)

Second Teachers (Steward, 1988) and 1988 (Steward, 1988) and 198 hould be a caution to political tricksters, like him, ereafter. He tried to withdraw his plan, after it had been debated awhile, but the Senate wouldn't let him, preferring to crush it, by a nearly unanimous adverse vote. Only five Senators, including the mover, sustained the project.—Fall River [Democratic!!] News.

Selections.

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

The passage or this bill by the Senate was an oc-casion of deep mortification, not only to the friends of the slave, but to such Northern citizens as viewed it chiefly in its connection with the honor of the country, and especially our good repute abroad, where try, and especially our good repute abroad, where our relations to slavery are so grievously, and what is more painful, so justly stigmatized. It was still, however, to pass the ordeal of the House; and the country looked to that body with a hope of its defeat there, which was little short of certainty. Foreign papers too, while reviling the nation for the disgrace of its Senate by this most disgraceful act, admitted as a reserved mitigation the prospect of its fate in the House. But the House has failed to meet the hope of the country, and a profound sentiment of disappointment and national degradation has been spread through the Northern States, at least, by the announcement that the bill, with all its original, unmitigated enormity, has become a law of the land, for Steward and Edward Johnson, (Steward and Edward Johnson, and that too by Northern votes—with a Northern majority in the House, and a Northern President in the executive chair. The Northern men who voted the executive chair. The Northern men who voted in this majority deserve to be, and will be, marked men hereafter. Among the Christian citizens, at least, of Boston, there is, we believe, but one sentiment respecting the conduct of our own Representative, and that one of unqualified detestation. That such a man should ever be able again to hold up his head with self-respect among the people of Boston, whose ancient honor and principles he has so atrociously insulted, is incredible. ciously insulted, is incredible.

This Fugitive Slave Bill is certainly the most re

The following Resolutions were passed by the most remarkable legislative act of the civilized world in modern time. It is long, and contrived with the most stringent detail.—Zion's Herald.

The following Resolutions were passed by the Board of Trustees of New York Central College, on Thursday, the 5th inst.:

Whereas, Win. L. Chaplin, our Agent elect to visit

1850

To Thomas B. Maxwell, Dr.

Rec'd payment, THOS. B. MAXWELL. Sayannah 14th March, 1850.

To SAVANNAH JAIL, Dr.

For maintenance and fees of George & Edward Johnson, Stewards. " Key for 2

Key for 2 Rations 36 days, at 47 cts. per day, 33 84

" Whipping
Apprehending Fee

" Milenge
" Advertising in 'Georgian' 'Friend of
the Family'
" Guard House Fee

Blanket Physician's Fee, G. Johnson, 8 00 15 50 E. Johnson, 7 00 15 50

Cash advanced by Dep. jailor,

Received payment, ISAAC D. LYON, jailor C. S.

For bringing from jul George (Steward,) and Edward Joi (Cook.) Drayage of their clothes, Rec'd Pay't Rec'd Pay't THOS. B. MAXWELL.

The above bills speak for themselves of the treatment of our colored sulors in the city of Savannah as late as last March. No wonder Southern gentlemen are sensitive at the exposure of such facts.

WM. L. CHAPLIN.

SLAVERY AND THE SENATE.

On Wednesday of last week, there was an explanation of what Clay and the servile doughfaces mean by a settlement of the Slavery Question. It seems to mean that all opposition to slavery must be treated as horrible fanaticism, while the slaveholders are allowed to propose and do what they please.

On the day named above, Mr. Chase of Ohio, pursuant to the notice he had given, asked leave to introduce a bill to prohibit Slavery. In such cases, leave is always granted as a matter of course. The rule requires leave to be asked, but usage has established that no objection shall be made to the introducino of a bill.

Henry Clay however felt moved in spirit to revolutionize usage. He sprang up and objected. Mr. Cases, and others of the same kidney followed him. Mr. Chase accordingly withdrew his motion for leave. Clay supported his rode objection, by saying 'The question is settled. There is peace throughout our borders.'

Immediately when Mr. Chase's motion was withdrawn, Mr. Pratt of Maryland arose and asked leave to introduce a bill of stringent measures against the

lighted up a citil war, which would have utterly defended on positive labeline. Waking up to the statem, must represent the control of the product of the control of the labeline. The labeline of Slavery in the biories of Slavery in the Slaver biorie IMPRIBONMENT OF COLORED SEAMUS.

Debate in the U. S. Senate on the Amendment of Mr. Seward is the Siave Trade Bill, providing for the Abolition of Siavery in the District of Columbia.

In the Senate—Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Mr. Wistranor. Leprocieve, Mr. President, that my use of the word indiscreet; yesterday, in religion to the amendment proposed by the Senate in the Mr. Uther and the sign of the moral and legalization of the senate was the source of the senate while the senate was the source of the senate was not allowed to withdraw his amendment, because it was outed into—because it was outed into—because it was outed the senate to do what? Why, a senate was the senate was not allowed to withdraw his amendment which he knew must embarrase, if not defent the passage. Well, air, I repreted exceedingly that the Senator was not allowed to withdraw his amonthment which he knew must embarrase, if not defent the passage. Well, air, I repreted exceedingly that the Senator was not allowed to withdraw his amonthment which he knew must embarrase, if not defent the passage. Well, air, I repreted exceedingly that the Senator was not allowed to withdraw his amonthment which he knew must embarrase, if not defent the passage was the senate while the senate was the senate was the senate was the senate while the senate was the senate was the senate was the senate wh

in man disastrous eclipse over the brilliant speech those amendanents shill be reported to the Sente and which he ways I delivered before the Senate last evening. Now I desire to do the Senator from Missagn and the state of the short of the short bill with from New York, is now the legitimate subject of consideration, I suppose I may be allowed to say a do word or two on those amendments. Certainly, sir, I am opposed to the bill set if now stands upon a proper of the menchment which authorizes the corporations of Georgetown and Washington, and the electronic in the old Greek tragedy, with a note responsition of Georgetown and Washington, and the say as good and an entering the state of the state of

Alt. BUTLER. The Senator has answered sealing what I could not have said so well. The Senator says that, by the law of the United States, black men are not allowed to serve in the militia, and that answers my question precisely. When the constitution was framed, and when the law of 1794 was passed, the federal government, in my opinion, never dreamed, certainly they never expressed the opinion in their legislative acts, that the black man had the eligibility to become a citizen, and they were thereeligibility to become a citizen, and they were, there-fore, not even allowed to enter the militia, or to hold eligibility to become a citizen, and they were, therefore, not even allowed to enter the militia, or to hold commission in the service of the government. And if we look at the old laws in reference to sailors, we shall find that in the foreign commerce of the committy, none are allowed to become sailors but citizens of the United States or native colored men; thus clearly and distinctly discriminating between citizens of the United States and colored men. And if there is this discrimination in the laws of the United States, I should like to know what there is to prevent South Carolina or Louisiana from making a similar discrimination in their laws? These very discriminations are recognized and acquiexced in by Massachusetts herself. I doubt very much if the Senator ever saw a black man on a jury there. I do not know whether they are allowed to intermarry with the whites, though I believe the Senator from New Hampshire said that in his State the black and white men and women were regarded alike. [Laughter]

Sir, these men repudiate the discrimination here when it suits their purpose to assail the South, but they preserve it at home, and there degrade the very they preserve it at home, and there degrade the very persons whom they here elevate by their voices. The black man is put in a much higher scale in their rhetoric than he is by their practice. I repeat, this is a discrimination which is recognized by the constitution itself, and by the old law of Congress, before they were tainted by this new spirit of abstract philanthrohy, in opposition to the practical wisdom of our ancestors. I do not, therefore, regard it as an abuse in South Carolina, with these precedents before her; and there is no just reason for singling out that State for particular animalversion on the subject. There are local laws in many of the States that State for particular animadversion on the subject. There are local laws in many of the States recognising this discrimination, to which I might allude. On a former occasion I alluded to the fact that a free black man cannot go to Illinois, and they are to be prohibited from going to Ohio, if one of the provisions proposed to form a part of the new Constitution shall be allowed to go into effect. In Connecticut they are not allowed to vote, nor are they, I believe, in New York; and I am informed by my colleague, as the result of his own observation, that in Massachusetts, such is the aversian of the white to the black man, that the voters absolutely drive them from the polls at an election, and scorn and spit upon them. It is only in the Senate chamber, when it suits the purposes of gentlemen, that we hear so much rhetoric on this subject. It is rhetoric without the heart, sir. The heart is not the source from which it flows. And, therefore, I say, that when this discrimination is made in the Southern States for their very safety, we are not to be told so comphatically by gentlemen that it is an abuse of the Constitution. I insist, sir, that they have no right to make a black man a citizen in Massachusetts, and send him to South Carolina—an entirely different position from that which is conceded to persons of the same class there. ame class there.

Mr. WINTHROP. As the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina would seem to intimate so emphatically that there had been no abuses under these Southern laws, I beg leave to read to the Senate a letter I received a few days ago, in regard to the debate which recently occurred here on this very sub-

bate which recently occurred here on this very subject:—

Charlestown, (Masa.,) Aug. 29, 1850.

Dran Sim—In reading over the remarks made by a number of honorable Senators on the 23d instant, on the amendment proposed by the Hon. John Davis, to be affixed to the Fugitive Slave bill, I find that Senator Davis, of Mississippi, challenges any gentionan in the Senate or elsewhere, to point out a single case where the steward of a vessel has been esized from the vessel and carried on shore. I am astonished at so learned a man proposing such a question, that I thought every Southern man must be so familiar with. Why, a few years since, it took place daily in New Orleans. Yes, hundreds have been taken out of ships sixty feet from the soil of Louisiana, on the waters of the United States; for the river, I think, belongs to the United States, and sixty feet for the secommodation of travellers and ships.

I am a shipmaster, and have traded between New Orleans and Liverpool for many years, and have seen cooks, stewards and seamen taken handcuffed from many ships by the harbor-masters of each municipality, whose duty it was, and have seen them in prison afterwards; and it is done now in every instance of a free colored man going into most ports south of Charleston, including that city.

I will now answer the question from my own experience. In 1837, I commanded a Boston ship, and went from Liverpool to Matsanzas, loaded for St. Petersburg, Rassis, and two days out last my ship in a hurricane. When she went down, took to my bost and got on board a Charleston brig, which was partially abandoned also. I took her into the port of Charleston against the remonstrances of my crew, sepecially cook and steward—one a black, the other a mulatto, belonging to and a native of Boston, by the name of Dunlap. On my arrival, both cook and steward—one a black, the other a mulatto, belonging to and a native of Boston, by the name of Dunlap. On my arrival, both cook and steward—one a black, the other

THE LIBERATOR

0.39 EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, ANTI-SLATERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL. ANACEA

ORAL

CHITIS. CROUP MPTION.

CHERRY PEC. NAL, which I diseases of the OP FIELD was fast sinking ry the CHERRY

can give you res, so prevalent in I with surprising 'ORAL, and us

April 17, 1848.

ave for years been

rm; so that I have

a larger part of

on my bed. I

too purpose, un
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S. FARRANT. et, Lowell, Mass, ers in Musiciae. a Cordial, prevent the Dreprevent the Dreprevent the Choice
allowed to go unly. If this Corpresent this sympdifficulty at one.
It is a vegetaprefectly inno-

at the exceeding akes it come with irrumstances.
PORTER & CO., sold also by Red. & Price, Sales i lead & Co., Lyan.

IN M. SPEAR

I presume a list nearly as long as the longest abolition petition could be made out of the names of free colored men, who have been taken out of ships in Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans for only being black, and greatly to the detriment of the officers and owners of those ships. The trouble it makes is enough to exasperate any shipmaster in the world. Why can they not make a law to make them stay on board when in port? We would not suffer slaves to come on board to work. We can get a plenty of white men now at all times, and they are allowed to do twice the work that slaves will, and it is much more profitable to the ship; and then we should not be forced to take so many outcast foreigners in our

more profitable to the ship; and then we should not be forced to take so many outcast foreigners in our cabins as stewards, and also cooks, only because they writes. will finish now. I have answered Mr. Davis; and

asks such a question again.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES A. RANLETT,

I think there is enough, sir, in this one letter, if it be accurate, to justify the word abuse, which I used in regard to the execution of these arbitrary laws in the Southern ports. But I have somewhere a memorandum which was sent a.e some years ago, when I made a report on this subject in the other House m which it would seem that these abuses weren more serious than this letter would represent even more serious than this letter would represent them to be. It is a memorandum, for the correctness of which I will not youch, and which I hope is as exof which I will not vouch, and which I hope is as ex-travagant as it certainly seems to be on its face. But from this it would seem that the number of colored seamen imprisoned in New Orleans, during a single year, was twelve hundred, in Charleston five hundred, in Savannah three hundred, and in Alabama five undred.
This was an estimate made by a person who then

kept the colored sailors' home in the city of New York, and who seemed to have more information in regard to this question of colored seamen than any body else at the time. I think if such an estimat has any approach to accuracy, the Senator from South Carolina will not call me to task for having used the word abuse in connection with these laws

Mr. BERRIEN. If the Senator will allow me; am very glad to hear that the Senator did not vouch for the truth of the statement in regard to Savannah, and in my place here I affirm it to be untrue.

Mr. WINTHROP. I am very glad to hear it. The statement may be ever so greatly exaggerated; bu there is one person in the country who believes it to be true, it furnishes an ample reason for desiring that the fact of the case should be properly investigated.
But, as the Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Badger,] whose kind expressions this morning I cordially reciprocate, so eloquently said yesterday on another subject, it is not a question of numbers but of principle. Our objections to these laws do not depend on the numbers imprigated or englaved under end on the numbers imprisoned or enslaved und them, but on the principle, or rather on the violation of all principle, which they involve. Sir, if there be but one man seized on board a ship where he is rightfully employed, and cast into prison, and rendered liable to be sold as a slave, he law is as justly obnoxious to the feelings of every freeman in the cot try as if there were five hundred or five thousand.

I will notice a single other point in the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina, before I leave the subject. He seems to think that there is no part of the country where free negroes have been recognized as citizens. Now, sir, whether this be so or not, is no part of the question before us. They are recognized as freemen; and the question is, in what part of the Constitution of the United States do you find any discrimination between different classes of freemer The question, as I have said before, is often aske here, where is there any power in the Consti-tution to discriminate between different classes of property? and I ask the question in return, where is the power in the Constitution to discriminate between different classes of free persons? Why, sir, this very question has, once at least, been argued before a Southern tribunal. And I will refer the Senator a Southern tribunal. And I will refer the Senator from South Carolina to at least one decision which involves the very principle at issue. It is the case of The State vs. Manuel, in Devereaux and Battle's North Carolina Reports. It was decided by one of the most eminent men of North Carolina, well known while he lived, to many of the Senators present, and have manuary is still extended and honored in all whose memory is still esteemed and honored in all parts of the country. I mean the late Judge Gaston. re is his opinion on the subject, and as it is a Southern opinion, I shall require no apology for citing it at some length. He says:

It was insisted, however, in argument by the Atthe examination of these constitutional prohibitions, for that the defendant can set up no right and claim no benefit from them, because he is not a citizen of North Carolina. The positions of the Attorney General are, first, that these provisions, being contained in the fundamental law by which the people of North Carolina, theretofore a colony and dependancy of Great Britain, rising in revolt against the oppressions of the mother country, constituted and declared themselves a sovereign and independent State, all the securities provided in that fundamental law, either of pressors or property, and all the inhibitions against the examination of these constitutional prohibition persons or property, and all the inhibitions against ong, were designed exclusively for the benefit of those who were constituent members of that State, and of such as by inheritance or subsequent incorporation into that political body should thereafter become members thereof: and secondly that persons body, and never since have been incorporated into it. We do not yield our assent to either of those positions, in the extent to which they have been asserted." were not originally members of that politica

All and the second second second 'It is not necessary to examine very particularly the argument upon the second position, which in its course assumed on both sides very much the character of a political discussion. According to the laws of this State, all human beings within it, who are not slaves, fall within one of two classes. Whatever distinctions may have existed in the Roman law between citizens and free inhabitants, they are un-known to our institutions. Before our revolution, all free persons horn within the dominions of the king of Great Britain, whatever their color or complexion, were native born British subjects; those born out of his allegance were aliens. Slavery did not exist in England, but it did exist in the British colonies. ares wore not, in legal parlance, persons, but pro-rty. The moment the incapacity or disqualification slavery was removed, they became persons, and cordingly as they were or were not born within the allegiance of the British king. Upon the revolution, no other change took place in the law of North Carolina than was consequent upon the transition from a colony dependant on a European king to a free and sovernam State. Slaves romained slaves. British sub-jects in North Carolina became North Carolina irec-men. Foreigners, until made members of the State, continued aliens. Slaves manumitted here became freemen, and therefore, if born within North Caroli-na, are citizens of North Carolina, and all free persons

ha, are citates of North Carolina, and an the persons born within the State are born citizens of the State.

A few only of the principal objections which have been urged against this view of what we consider the legal doctrine will be noticed, it has been said, that by the Constitution of the United States, the power of naturalization has been conferred exclusively upon Congress, and therefore it cannot be competent for Congress, and therefore it cannot be competent for any State, by its municipal regulations, to make a citizen. But what is naturalization? It is the removal of the disabilities of alternage. Emancipation is the removal of the incapacity of slavery. The latter depends wholly upon the integral regulations of the State; the former belongs to the gov rument of the United States. It would be a dangerous mistake to continued them.

It has been said that before our revolution, free perhave been, it would be difficult at this time to ascertain. It is certain, however, that very lew, if any, could have claimed the right of suffrage, for a reason of a very different character from the one supposed. The principle of freehold suffrage seems to have been brought over from England with the first colonists, and have been preserved aimost invariably in the colony ever atterwards. In the act of 1743, (ch. 1, Swann's Revisal, 171.) it will be seen that a irechold of firty acres was necessary to entitle the inhabitant of a county to vote; and by the act of 2d September, of 1745, (ch. 1, bid 223,) the freeholders only of the respective tows of Etenton, flath, Newbern and Wilmington, were declared entitled to vote for members of the colonial legislature.

negative over from England with the first colonists, and have been preserved almost invariably in the colony ever atterwards. In the eat of 1743, (c. 1 through the streets of Washington,—attempted to gain his freedom by running,—was knocked down, recaptured, and returned to our prison. When recognitive tows of Education, Bath, Newborn and William of a country to vote; and by the act of 2d September, of 1745, (c. 1, ibid 2d3,) the freeholders only of the respective tows of Education, Bath, Newborn and William in the colonial legislature.

The very Congress which framed our Constitution was chosen by freeholders. The Constitution was chosen by freeholders. The Constitution was chosen by freeholders. The Constitution accepted the elective franchise to every freeman who had arrived at the age of 21, and paid a public tax; and it is a matter of universal notoriety, that under it free persons, without regard to color, claimed and exercised the franchise until it was taken from tree men of color, a few years since, by our amended Constitution. But surely the possession of possession o

men who have paid public taxes, and arrived at full age, but have not a frechold of fifty acres, inasmuch as they may vote for one branch, and cannot vote for the other branch of our legislature, would be in an intermediate state, a sort of hybrids between citizens and non-citizens. The term 'citizen,' as understood in our law, is precisely analogous to the term 'subject,' in the common law, and the change of phrase has entirely resulted from the change of government. The sovereignty has been transferred from one man to the collective body of the people; and he who before was a 'subject of the king,' is now 'a citizen of the State.'

So much, sir, for the opinion of this eminent and excellent Judge of the Old North State. And my friend from Connecticut [Mr. Baldwin] has just handed me another reference, which is altogether pertinent to the same point. I read now from a statute of the State of Virginia, passed Dec. 3, 1792, one section of which is as follows:

· All free persons born within the territory of this Commonwealth, all persons not being natives, who have obtained a right to citizenship under former laws, and also all children, where seever born, whose fathers or mothers are or were citizens at the time of the birth of such children, shall be deemed citizens of this Commonwealth, until they relinquish that character in the manner hereinaiter mentioned.'

It was written for and was sung at the celebration of the birthday of Henry Clay, in New York:—

He wears no crown upon that brow which gleams in Freedom's van,

Where every God has set his seal, to show the works and the manner hereinaiter mentioned.'

My friend from Connecticut suggests that the original law passed in 1779, contained the distinction of color, and that the words 'white persons' were stricken out at the time this law was re-en-acted, in 1792. It would thus seem that the old Commonwealth of Virginia, too, has recognized col-ared nersons as citizens. With these authorities, I will once more take leave of the question, and not trespass further on the time of the Senate.

[To be continued.]

LIBERTY OR DEATH!

Springfield, Mass., was held in the Free Church, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 17th, 1850. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. J. M. Howard to the Chair, and Mr. Perry F. Adams Secretary. The Rev. C. W. Gardner, by permission of the Chair, stated the object of the meeting. A committee of three was chosen to prepare business for the meeting, when the following preamble and resolutions were presented, and after some discussion, were fully adopted.

Springfield, Mass., was held in the Free Church, on Tuesday evening, with its deeds are not of blood and wrong, where ruth, with iron hand,

Has yoked the stormy steeds of War, to desolate the land—

But ever in the hour of need, when Danger's summons came,

He lent the thunder of his word, the halo of his name!

Around the hearths and alters, where his country's gods are shrined,

His deeds are not of blood and wrong, where ruth, with iron hand,

Has yoked the stormy steeds of War, to desolate the land—

But ever in the hour of need, when Danger's summons came,

He lent the thunder of his word, the halo of his name!

Around the hearths and alters, where his country's gods are shrined,

Wherens, a Bill entitled the Fugitive Slave Bill Whereas, a Bill entitled the Fugitive Slave Bill has recently passed both Houses of Congress of the United States, the object of which is to enforce more stringently that Article of the Constitution of the United States which relates to the reclamation of persons escaping from labor, &c., but the effect of which Bill will be disastrous not only to those who are now enjoying a state of nominal freedom, but also to serve free colored person, and many of the slies to serve free colored person, and many of the chair. oath or affidavit of any slave owner who may be disposed to perjure himself by swearing to a false identity; therefore,

1. Resolved, That in the event of this Bill becoming a law, we, the citizens of Springfield, feel and upon to express in the state of the state of fact. also to every free colored person, and many of the

ing a tendency to oppress mankind.

2. Resolved, That we will repudiate all and every law that has for its object the oppression of any human being, or seeks to assign us degrading posi-

every one who feels and claims for himself the posi-tion of a man, and has broken from the Southern principles of justice and humanity—the man who

placed in our power to sustain our liberty.

4. And, wherens, active vigilance is the price of liberty, we resolve ourselves into a Vigilance Asso-

ittee to carry out the object of the As to enter our dwellings, and attempt to reclaim any of our brethren whom he may call his slaves, we feel

prepared to resist his pretensions.

6. Resolved, That as the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill is an encroachment op in the sovereign rights of the Free States, and as the soil of the State of Massachusetts is thereby made slave-hunting ground, and her citizens slave-hunters, that it ves her, as a free sovereign State, to exercise her legal authority in sustaining herself against being made a participant in so disgraceful an act.

J. N. MARS, JOHN B. SMITH, Committee. B. B. YOUNG.

EPISCOPACY AND COLORPHOBIA. NEW YORK, Sept. 26.

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION 10store of the colored churches of St. Philip and the Messiah, and deprecated the report of the committee of the incorporations of churches, in refusing them admission to the Convention. Colored churches had been admitted in Rhode Island, in New Jersey, and less where. He thought it the duty of this Convention to meet the case before them fairly, and urged the Christian obligation of the Church to receive their colored best here. It am truly yours, Christian obligation of the Church to receive their colored brethren into fellowship. Mr. Jay reviewed the general merits of the case. He claimed admission for all colored churches which had been duly or-ganized and were qualified, under the Constitution of the Convention, without any inquiry as to social in-equalities. He read extracts from the prayers of the the Convention, without any comparison the prayers of the church, and drew a comparison between the sentiments of the prayer-book, comprising the great principles of the Church, and the practice which precludes true Christian fellowship. We should drive no sheep from our fold. It would be a base surrender of the principles of our faith in the stability of the Church, and the owner of more than three score slaves, as 'a noble man'! Why, this is naked, unblushing iniquity; for, no very long before this letter was written, this same Millard Fillmore, on being interrogated by the abotic fear the voice of the world. Let us shake from us to fear the voice of the world. Let us shake from us all unholy influences, and stand erect as Christians.

of the committee, prepared in a negative form, denying the application of the churches, was now before the convention for its action. An animated scene ensued upon the introduction of this vexed subject. The question was decided out of order, and you was withdrawn, but notice of a renewal of it was withdrawn, but notice of a renewal of it was

The resolutions were drawn up by Mr. Knowlton of the Worcester Palladium, who wields one of the best pens in the country. They are drawn up with great skill and tact. The slavery question is passed over in silence. It is a little singular that the Democracy of Massachusetts in convention assemble l, have not one word to say concerning the recent doi gs of Congress. We are told that the attempt was made to endorse the actions of Congress, which signally failed. One of the resolutions refers to the signally failed. One of the resolutions refers to the failed. One of the resolutions refers to the signally failed. One of the resolutions refers to the signally failed. One of the resolutions refers to the signally failed. One of the resolutions refers to the signally failed. One of the resolutions refers to the signal that the chromotype is to be a catch-penny failed. signally failed. One of the resolutions refers to the fall of the gallant Hungarians in their noble struggle for liberty. But we cannot see how men can weep over the fate of that noble people, and not mourn over the worse fate of the 3000,00 of colored the fall of the good things.

The editor, in an article about the good things n weep over the fate of that noble people, and not ourn over the worse fate of the 3,000,000 of colored abject servitude. A faw days ago a poor slave, held by Mr. Colcock, a member of the American Congress, made an effort for freedom; he was found, chained, and thrust into prison in the District of Columbia, wisited by his Haynau of a master, and flogged on the naked back because he would not reveal the hiding-place of a woman who had escaped from bondage. He was then chained to another, driven the street of Washington as the model to the following parsgraph:—

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders BOSTON, OCT. 4, 1850.

HENRY CLAY AND PREEDOM.

A poetical tribute to a prostitute, in praise of l -to a drunkard, in honor of his sobriety-to highwayman, in admiration of his honesty—to a prate, in appreciation of his humanity—would execute mingled emotions of astonishment and indignati with not a little of the ludicrous. Here is just su a case-'only more so '-and yet it has been publish ed far and wide, and so blind and besotted has people become by the fatal touch of Slavery, that is regarded as exceedingly pertinent and well des

a man; Nor bears he in his trusty hand the warrior's and glaive, Whose harvests are the falling ranks that burden ru

But graven on life-leaping hearts, where Freedom benners wave, It gleams to bid the tyrant back, and loose the fette

gods are shrined, His heart has yearned for Freedom's weal, with Freedom's toil his mind; And when from other lands oppressed the captive'

1. Resolved, That in the event of this Bill becoming a law, we, the citizens of Springfield, feel called upon to express, in the most decided manner, and in language not to be misunderstood, our disapprobation of the same, or of any further legislation have to express marking. country's Declaration of Independence; a pirate, ac cording to the law of Congress, pertaining to the enslavement of the natives of Africa: a man-stealer and therefore worthy of death, according to the And, whereas, we hold to the declaration of the Mosaic code;—Henry Ciay, with his coffle of unpaid, poet, 'that he who would be free, himself must strike the blow,' and that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, therefore,

3. Resolved, That we do welcome to our doors se of bondage, and that we feel ourselves justified has done more than any other man in this country, in using every means which the God of love has by his wily policy, for the 'preservation, propagainterty, we reserve during the state of the panting fugitive, and also or the oppressor, when he shall make his approach, of the Free, the one to loose the fettered slave!! and that measures be taken forthwith to organize a Has Bedlam any thing comparable to this on the score

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The President of the United States put his signs ture to the tyrannous, unconstitutional and inferns made it the law of the land. The deepest infamy shall gather over his name for this merciless deed. It was in his power to have prevented the adoption of that Bill, by the exercise of the veto power. Henceforth, let his name be associated with Nero and Caligula, in damning crime.

Here is a letter which has somewhat recently cor to light from this tool and lick-spittle of the Slave Power, addressed to a Kentucky slaveholder :-

ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1848. My Dear Sir,—I am pained to hear that Mr. Clay has been quite ill. I hope he is now convalescent, and that hire has much of health and happiness yet in

I am truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE.'

Grateful to be vindicated by the profligate Clay from the charge of abolitionism - of desiring that the chains of the oppressed in this country should be broken, and that liberty may be enjoyed by every

litionists of Western New York, as to his views re-Let us receive these parishes to our Convention. Let us welcome them as Christian brethren.

He inquired whether the resolution of the majority of the committee metals in a negative form.

THE CHRONOTYPE. This paper has been resuse flippant, unscrupulous, unreliable, yet not without THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. tact and talent, and some good points-professedly

irn over the worse fate of the 3,000,000 of colored that have been said of us," quotes with special grati-et servitude. A few days ago a poor slave, held fication a puff from that vile and conservative sheet,

From the New York Tribune. SLAVE CATCHING IN NEW YORK-PIRST

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Commissioner Gardiner.—Examination as to James Hamlet, charged to be a fugitive slave, the property of Mary Brown of Baltimore.—No person was present as counsel for accused, and only one colored man. He is a light mulatto. The Marshal said Mr. Wood had is a light mulatto. The Marshal said Mr. Wood had not New York. We have made pretty extensive interest that the control of the control of

Gustavus Broten, sworn—Am 25 years of age;
Gustavus Broten, sworn—Am 25 years of age;
Front-st; resided before coming here in Baltimore;
I know James Hamlet; I have known him since a boy; he is a slave to my mother; he is a slave for life; my mother inherited him under the will of my father; he left her service by running away, I suppose, absenting himself from the house in the city of Baltimore, about two years since; I have seen him several times, within the last six months, in the city of the city of the city of the wind, and increased an excitement already akin to that which characterized the Latimer war of 1843. The house was densely Baltimore, about two years since; I have seen him several times, within the last six months, in the city; the 'Latimer war of 1843.' The house was densely first time I saw him was in April last; my mother is crowded, and at an early hour many were compelled still entitled to possession of him; she never has parted with him; the man sitting here (Hamlet) is the

Mr. Asa Child, Counsellor at Law, here came into the room, and took his seat; he said he had been sent to this morning, through another, by a gentleman with whom Hamlet had lived in this city, (Mr. S. N. ed the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill—the adoption

has always freed with us in the family now, and was at the time he went away; think he is about 28 years of age (he looks much younger than that—his features are very even, as those of a white person of the kind;) he occasionally worked at the Shot Tower where I worked; he was hired to read the Fugitive Bill, as adopted by Congress; had formerly been employed as a drayman, after I have a distributed into the family some year or two, we lived together, I furnishing the house; such wages as I got for the man it was returned to Mrs. R. to be used ever cost. she saw fit; I was her agent to get employment for him as I could; I had him in various occupations; I have a power of attorney; I have no further interest in him than he is her property, and we wish to get him back to Maryland again, where he left.

Mr. Brown cross-tamined—Left home 27th March last. Was home when Hamlet went away. At the time he was engaged at the Shot Tower business.

Mr. Child said he had no further questions to ask. He supposed the rules of the law had been complied

Mr. Gardiner, the Commissioner, then said, I will eliver the fugitive over to the Marshal, to be delivered over to the claimant.

Mr. Child suggested if that was the law. The

Commissioner then said he would hand him, as the law said, to the claimant, and if there should be any danger of rescue, he would deliver him to the U. S. Marshal. The United States Marshal said he had performed

did so apprehend.

Mr. Talmadge, the Marshal, said he would have and as we prefer liberty

Mr. I amadge, the Marshall, said he would have to perform his duty, if called upon.

Mr. Child replied he supposed that he would, but there were doubts as to the form.

The necessary papers were made ont by the Commissioner, Mr. Clare swearing he feared a rescue, and Hamlet was delivered to him, thence to the U. S.

Resolved, That while our hearts gratefully acknowledge the noble stand taken by many in this city and accompanying the party.

New York, Oct. 2. The Fugitive Slave Excitement.—A meeting of the colored population was held last evening, relative to the fugitive slave law. Strong resolutions were passed, declaring their intention to maintain their rights at Slave Bill, and that we should be as false to humanity,

Springfield, Oct. 1st. Slave Excitement in Springfield .- Great excitement prevails here this evening, on account of the suppor

The meeting was addressed by several fugitives and citizens,—among them was the venerable Dr. Osgood, who made some remarks against the bill, and pledged himself to do all in his power to defeat it application and protect fugitives. Resolutions were adopted, declaring the 'Bill' unconstitutional, and urging an organization against it, and declaring no fugitive shall be carried fam Springfield.

A large committee was appointed to prepare business for the next meeting, with power to augment their number, viz.: John T. Hilton, Lewis Hayden, Robert Johnson, Wm. H. Logan, Wm. Crafts, Milton Clarke, Elijah Grisson. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and ordered to be published.

The excitement of the meeting gave itself vent in various ways, some audibly denouncing the law, pledging to each other their assistance unto death; while others were calling upon the field of the op-

BEDFORD, Pa., Oct. 1. -Ten Virginia runaway slaves ridge of the Alleghany Mounlost their way on the ridge of the Alleghany Moun-taina. They were discovered and attacked by Penn-sylvanians, when one of the slaves was mortally and another dangerously wounded. One of them escaped hut, and while the owners of the hut got assistance and captured the negro, when the slave catchers gave them \$250 for him. Two remained hid. Pennsylvania men are on the alert for those missing, eager for the rewards offered for the recovery of the slaves. Por those aiready captured, they expect to reap a golden harvest.

Affairs in Pittsburg-Fugitive Slaves .- Pittsbur Affairs in Pittsburg-Fugitive Slaves.—Pittsburg, Sept. 28. The excitement increases among our colored population in regard to the fugitive slave law. Nearly all the waiters in the hotels have fled to Canada. Sunday, thirty fled; on Monday, forty; on Tuesday, fifty; on Wednesday, thirty; and up to this time, the number that has left will not fall short of three hundred. They went in large bodies, armed with pistols and bowie knives, determined to die rather than he captured. rather than be captured.

The Slares Still Moving.—There was a meeting of negroes held last night in the Mission Church, Alloghany, to consider what action should be taken in the present crais. There is a call for a general meeting of the citizens of Alleghany, to be held on M nad to the slave law. We have heard, also, that a movement is on foot to get up a meeting in Pittsburg. The passage of the Slave Bill has caused much more excitement is on foot to get up a meeting in Pittsburg. The passage of the Slave Bill has caused much more excitement than we anticipated. The opinion that the law must be repealed secons to be universal in this neighborhood.—Pittsburg Journal.

UTICA, Oct. 1st. Sixteen fugitive slaves on a boat for Canuda, passed hrough this city yesterday. They were well armed, cuniary return that should be alone taken into account determined to fight to the last.

It is true, our immediate chieft was to raise funds for

Oswago, Oct. 1st. The fagitive slave law is exciting some movement amongst our colored population. As they imagine some slave cathers are on the lookout, they have organized and armed themselves, determined to resist to the last any attempt on their liberties. THE SLAVE-CATCHING LAW.

It is impossible to describe the anguish, terror and despair which fill the minds of our colored fellow-citizens, (whether bond or free, but especially of the The following case, which occurred yesterday, is one of peculiar interest, from the fact of its being the first movement under the new Fugitive Slave Law. It will be noticed that there is very little of the 'law's delay' here; the proceedings were as summary as an Arkansas court audience could naturally getting wrought up to the highest pitch of the successful seizure under its provisions of a fugitive slave in the city of New York. They are very naturally getting wrought up to the highest pitch of naturally getting wrought up to the highest pitch of desperation, and are determined to self their lives and liberty as dearly as possible. They are now generally Broten of Baltimore.—No person was present as counsel for accused, and only one colored man. He is a light mulatto. The Marshal said Mr. Wood had been there. The Commissioner said they would go on, and if counsel came in, he would read proceedings.

Thomas J. Clare, (a man with dark eyes and bar, sworn:—Is 30 years of age; clerk for Merchants Shot Manufacturing Co. in Baltimore; knows James Hamlet; he is slave of Mary Brown, mother-in-law of mine, residing in Baltimore; have known Hamlet about 20 years; he left my mother-in-law about 2 years ago this season, by absenting himself from the premises, the dwelling where he resided in Baltimore; she is entitled to his services; he is a slave for life; she never parted with him voluntarity; she came into possession of him by will from John G. Brown, her deceased husband; the written paper shown is an extract from his will; she held him under that from the time she inherited him till he escaped, as I have testified; this is the man (pointing to H. a light mulatto man, about 24 or 25 years of age, looking exceedingly pensive.)

MEETING OP THE COLORED CITIZENS

MEETING OF THE COLORED CITIZEN OF BOSTON.

A preliminary meeting of the friends of liberty is Boston was held at Rev. Samuel Snowden's church.

IS HAYDEN for Chairman, and WM. C. NELL, Secretary The Chairman announced, as a prominent feature in calling the present meeting-Congress having pass with whom Hamlet had lived in this city, (Mr. S. N. Wood.) but he has no directions in the matter; he merely came to see that the law is properly administered, and he supposed it would be without him.

Mr. C. was then shown the law, the power of attorney to Mr. Clare, the affidavit of Mr. C. on which Hamlet was arrested—and the testimony thus far.

Mr. Clare cross-examined by Mr. Child—I married Mrs. Brown's daughter about 17 years ago; Hamlet eral action would be adopted, conducive to an end has always lived with us in the family; I am in her worthy of those who, at all hazards, would defend

mere as a laborer, and Mrs. Brown got the benefit of and in commenting upon its several features, electric—that is when I had no other use for him; he fied the audience by his bold denunciations of the Charles List, Esq., also registered his test

gainst the law, and in favor of defending the fugitive, as he would wish to be defended himself. Father Henson, of Canada, mingled his sympath

rith the fugitives and free people of oolor, and by narration of a portion of his past experience, justified the people in defending their liberties at any risk of

The following resolutions were submitted, as a plat form for vigilant action in the trial hour :-

Resolved, That the Fugitive Slave Bill, recently adopted by the United States Congress, puts in imminent jeopardy the lives and liberties of ourselves and chi.dren; it deprives us of a trial by jury, when seized by the infernal slave-catcher, and by high penalties forbids the assistance of those who would otherwise obey the!r heart-promptings in our behalf; his duty in bringing him in.

Mr. Clare said he would demand such aid from the bloodhounds in pursuit of human prey; leaving to bloodhounds in pursuit of human prey; leaving to bloodhounds in pursuit of human prey; leaving to bloodhounds in pursuit or human prey; leaving to bloodho United States Marshal as would secure the delivery no alternative (thus left without protection) but to of the man to his owner in Baltimore.

Mr. Child suggested that it must be an affidavit that he apprehends a rescue. Mr. C. stated that he fore, assured that God has no attribute which can take sides with the oppressors, we have counted the cost, to life, we mutually pledg

Marshal, and probably was conveyed with all possi-ble dispatch to Baltimore, a coach being in waiting at the door; and he was taken off in irons, an officer shall nevertheless tenaciously remember, that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and that they who

Resolved. That SANUEL A. ELIOT, Representative of Boston, has most signally disgraced the State of if we failed to point out the man, and transmit the name and the act to our children's children, to be by them loathed and abhorred.

John T. Hilton, John J. Smith, William H. Logan presence of structure the extension and the Town Hall is thronged by thousands of excited people, i.e., who are determined that not a slave shall be carried from Springfield—Law or no Law! There will be hard fighting if the thing is attempted. There are about fifty fugitives slaves residing here. ting here.

The meeting was addressed by several fugitives and

In order to expedite matters, the following com ty or Death!

while others were calling upon the God of the oppressed to preserve themselves and families in the hour of danger. After singing the doxology, and the offering of the

benediction, the meeting adjourned, to meet in the Biknap-street Church on Friday evening. LEWIS HAYDEN, Chairman

WM. C. NELL, Secretary.

THE PAIR AT PORTLAND.

The Fair held here on the 10th, 11th and 12th inst ander the auspices of the 'Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle,' was quite successful. Over two hundred dollars were received. Earnest and eloquent speeches were mode by Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, who were listened to with much attention.

Our thanks are due to several friends here, wh without any special interest in the cause, kindly assisted us in arranging and decorating the hall. Our occupancy of the hall on Thursday evening was en

In summing up the grand result, it is not the pe It is true, our immediate object was to raise funds for the promotion of genuine anti-slavery in this city. A tangible, but not a less real or valuable result oral effect of such a gathering on the general mind of the community. It cannot but be sal

THE BEGINNING OF THE END THE FIRST CASE UNDER THE NEW PO Bill.—At New York yesterday, the first case in the new Fugitive Slave Bill came up. Janes is let was carried before United States Consider, charged with having run away hou master in Maryland, in 1848. The facts having in proved to the satisfaction of the Commissions, is let was given up, and the U. S. Maryland, detach a sufficient number of condetach, a sufficient number of officers to from the owner of the slave in carrying him back to slave which was done, and the slave was conveyed for Traveller of Sept. 28th.

Yes, dear friend Garrison, that inhuman and in nable bill, which, by the diabolical machine the arch-demons of politics, was rescued from of fire and brimstone, to which a kind of are and oriminative, to which a sind and are Providence had destined it, has passed both flow Congress, and become a law of our Nation, hundred-eyed Argus, which our government pointed to watch over her peculiar institut ready at his post of honor, (?) vigilant and and

Here is the first free man, James Hamlet, only Here is the area written Stave. Here is the first free man who have ed the bitter fruit of that accursed tree, planted by son of the South,—watered, nurtured, and ag Daniel Webster of the North. God and National Daniel Webster of the Augustin Strain of France, out to him the fair and tempting fruit of France. out to him the par may conjude a darked it for it hand, and coolly, audaciously, and with in placed therein the stone of Slavery.

I saw him at midnight, as he stood on the best the magnificent Chesapeake, whose free, unique ters kissed his feet, and glittered on his chain, silver sickle of night arose to reap the trembling waves,

'And a music wild and solemn. From the pine tree's height, Rolled its vast and sea-like volume On the wind of night!"

But, hark! Was it the wind murmuri the lofty pines? Was it the faint, still eches! surf on the opposite share? Or was it the toned, soul-inspiring, God-like, thrilling Douglass, majestically rolling on from the State, on, on, echoing through the silent, no awe-struck groves of Penn's old woods, and in the shining waters of the moonlit Chesspeale

The Slave started up-with Herculess and a desperate bound, he spurned his and as the peering Queen of Night lit up ha a features, the noble dignity of Manhood at ren upon his shining brow. Then, with arms unit the star-gemmed vault of heaven, and a cou radiant and glorified with the inspiration of Final

· I'll be free ! I'll be free ! and none shall contar But as his noble voice rang out over they clear

tes, the deep, surly baying, and hourse, wrage por ing of bloodhounds mingled their hand disent at the dying echoes of his melodious song. The main man sprang forward, and with his clear eye find a the unswerving star of the North, with Hone Freedom, and Life before, Misery, Slavery and D. behind,-he sped onwards like the wind, all to tramp of furious herse and bay of savage head a lost in the murmuring of the lofty trees. Faig and exhausted, he rests his weary, swollen lish the shady groves of Pennsylvania; and, at last, bala his aching temples in the clear, restoring with the Hudson.

For nearly three years, James Hamlet walls in streets of New York, a free man, enjoying ad a joicing in his liberty.

But at length he sees a handful of men and who had assembled for the glorious purpose il tling against Slavery, and disseminating the deal of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, assailed drunken, fiendish mob; set on, like ravening wi by a sneaking, lying city press; listlessly, and

and cowardly countenanced, by a city government.

He sees a Douglass, irresistible in his slope. God-like in his truth and power, brutally state while walking the street, in Heaven's broad light day, for the crime of having a dark skin, by rdis who were not worthy to touch the hem of his pr ment : whose touch would desecrate the spot hall ed by his footsteps; whose hearts were a hain fold blacker than his skin : compared with rim Donglass is a saint of surpassing glory and main

He sees this, and trembles for his safety-fit dearly-bought and highly-prized freedom. In h gitive Slave Bill, with its train of amendment, in ders past him in his day-dreams, as the held engine which is to bear him to eternal dickness. STER and Mason are ugly forms and shape that has and, leaving behind our 'old battle grown,' monuments, our 'Stars and Stripes,' to seek proption under the blood-dyed ' Cross of English'

Last Friday, freemen of the Old Bay Sup! whose hearts beat quick and high in sympally st the oppressed and down-trodden; whose test is freely in pity for the afflicted and heart-brain; % who pointed the spire of Bunker toward high horse, in veneration of your fathers, as an eternal mount of Liberty ;-last Friday, James Hamlet, a fine sie zen of the United States was seized by our form ment, robbed, stolen of his manhood, made 8 cm and thrust back into the darkness of the principal of Southern Slavery!!

Sons of the free, shall these things le,

Oh! how short his costatic dream of freelon! In his fundest hopes of a life of happiness are biging! Here, men of eloquence and power, aid as with yet lively fancy and your touching pathes! Say, shut out forever from the light of freedom, her life he the racking tortures of the tyrant Souther, is once taking upon himself his inalienable right diff erty-for once calling himself a MAX! Haris, who hung with sadness and intensest interest in the lips of him, 'the God-like,' as he painted, in glorid colors, the wrongs of a Kossuta! Oh! that he could have seen him, as the income

ing lash whistled in the midnight air, coiled is said fold around him, and buried itself deep in is que ering flesh! As the white-heated branding in a zling and smoking, sought his temples through noble brow! And more, and worse that il, six iron of Slavery entered his soul! He was half soul one glimpse of freedom, but had had it will whose cup of happiness was dashed from his when it was fullest, and most tempting.

And shall these paid poltroons of a byponia Government touch with their bloody clarks Douglasses, our Browns, our Crafts, our Latines! Never! Never! Thank God, British

has secured to us our Douglass; and our ors arms, and hearths, and homes, shall ever be als and kind protection to the weary fugitire. Data hunters enter our 'Old Bay State '? Time will per 'And when the prowling man-thief came busing

his prey,
Beneath the very shadow of Bunker's shaft elers.
How through the free lips of the son, the warning spoke;
How, from its bonds of trade and sect, the Pilgrin of

A hundred thousand right arms were like q s A hundred thousand voices sent back their land

ply; Through the thronged towns of Essex the states And up from bench and loom and wheel, but chanics sprang!

The voice of free, broad Middlesex of thousand of one.

The shaft of Bunker eatling to that of Lexisters.

From Norfolk's ancient villages, from Plantal rocky bound.

To where Nantucket feels the arms of one is her round:

DEAR GAR I am in a S. Society. ence. This been alave bill re cipal topic fugitive sli is a sottled defend the re-enslave pecially in The two to the mes Resolve bill is a de

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on rich and raral Worcester, where through the m repose and fringing woods the gentl Of cultured vales and fringing woods the gentle Nashua flows, Nashua flows, wintry blasts the mountain To ware larches stir, swelled up to Heaven the thrilling cry of 'God save

Such was the spirit of Massachusetts in the day Latimer; such is her spirit now! And if a poor faisting and exhausted slave mother, who has escape vigilance of her keepers, avoided the shot of he ster's pistol, and surpassed the speed of the bloodhound in her wild and eager flight for freedom, with her child in her arms, begs humbly for admittance at her child in Marshfield, and is refused, she can proceed a tile farther on her weary pilgrimage, and find warm and willing hearts to welcome, comfort, cheer and OLD PLYMOUTH ROCK. Plymouth, Oct. 29, 1850.

DEATH TO KIDNAPPERS.

SALEM, (Ohio,) Sept. 19, 1850.

sarv meeting of the Western A I am in the anniv Society. Abby K. Foster is addressing the audince. This is the third and last day of the meeting It has been a meeting of deep interest. The fugitive slave bill recently passed by Congress has been a principal topic of remark. Ohio is a border State, and fugitive slaves are here and there all over it. There is a settled purpose on the part of these fugitives to defend themselves against all who shall attempt to re-enalave them; and the people on the Reserve, esexially in Giddings's district, bid them God speed. nd will assist them in their efforts.

The two following resolutions have been introduced to the meeting for discussion :-

Resolved. That the passage of the fugitive slave bill is a declaration of war, on the part of Congress, against the people of the non-slave States; and said ople owe it as a duty to themselves, to their chiltren, and to mankind, to resist the execution of said law, and to defend themselves against this governmenal aggression upon their rights and liberties.

lved. That if 'resistance to tyrants,' and the defence of ourselves, our wives and children against man-stealers, ever was obedience to God-it is the right and the duty of every fugitive slave, of every tionist, and of every man and woman in Ohio, act on the principle of DEATH TO KIDNAP-PERS, whether they come to us as voters, Congressmen. Presidents, Judges, Marshals, constables, posse DEATH TO KIDNAPPERS!' I am a non

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esistant; I believe it to be the greatest crime that nan can commit, to take, or to assume the right to take, the life of man; and would far rather die than stain my own hands with a brother's blood. I do not believe it ever was, or ever can be, obedience to God to kill the tyrant or kidnapper; but if this be true, as the government and church affirm-if it ever was right for any men to kill those who seek to enslave them or their wives and children, I believe it is the right and duty of every fugitive slave, of every human being in the North to inflict instant death without judge or jury, on all who seek, with law or without law, to return the fugitive slave to his chains : and every man, who believes resistance to tyrants to obedience to God, is bound by his own principles (not by mine) to arm himself with a pistol or dirk, a bowie-knife, a rifle, or any deadly weapon, and inflict death, with his own hand, on each and every man who shall attempt to execute the recent law of Congress, or any other law, made with a view to re-capure and return to bon lage fugitive slaves. Had the bill been passed by the Parliament of Great Britain. Parliament would have been dispersed, and the Queen dethroned in one month. If ever a government declared war against its subjects, Congress, by that act. has waged an open, exterminating war against the people of the free States. There is not another govnent on earth that would dare to record on its statute books such a law. Let every man prepare himself to do the same to all who shall attempt to seize a fugitive slave, which he would do to them if they were to attempt to seize and enslave himself, or his own wife and children.

I am in a most exciting scene. We are raising means to carry on the cause in this State. One hundred and twenty persons, men and women, have, within the last half hour, pledged to pay five dollars each within the coming year, much of which has been paid in. Yesterday and to-day over \$800 have been pledged and collected. This in addition to what Abhas collected to pay off the old debt of the Society, which debt, through her sole instrumentality, has been paid, or nearly so. Abby will be had in precious and lasting remembrance by the people of Ohio, especially those who inhabit the Western Roserve uel tells me enough is secured to pay the debt and insure the publication of the Bugle for the coming year. This will rejoice the hearts of the eastern nds as it does ours.

The passage of the Fugitive law, by Congress, has roused a spirit in Ohio which will not down at the bidding of government. Slaves are crossing this State daily on their way to Canada. Thousands are taking them by the hand and saying to them- Stop herewe will protect you-and you shall be taken back to bonds only over our dead bodies.' The spirit of '76 s being roused among all in Ohio who have not received the mark of the beast in their foreheads, and who have laid their all on the altar of liberty. Yes, let a marshal, a constable, or a slaveholder come to the Reserve to recapture a fugitive slave, and he would be likely to receive a bullet through his heart for answer; for multitudes are determined to do for the fugitive slave, the very thing which they would do if the attempt were made to enslave themselves and their families. This fugitive slave bill, together with the passage of Clay's compromise bill, in another form, has done more to create contempt and hatred for this hateful and contemptible confederacy, than all that Congress ever did before.

And this is a land of priests and churches, of prayers and preaching, of Bibles and Constitutions, of meeting-houses and school-houses, of republicanism and religion; full of the worship of God. But Oh! what a God! An almighty slave-driver, as one Reverend n-a God on whom are fathered all the crimes and horrors of slavery-an almighty con venience, an almighty apology, for all the crimes and pollutions of his slaveholding and war-making wor-

We are now within an hour and a half of the time of adjournment. Enclosed is a copy of some of the resolutions which have been before the meeting-They have not been acted on, and I know not that they will be; but they embody sentiments which have been uttered by several speakers, and which nine-tenths of the abolitionists of Ohio are probably ready to adopt and to act upon. The contest deepens; our faith is to be tried; we are to be put into a ficry furnace; the sooner the better. Let this question be settled now. Leave it not to posterity for them to settle. Is the North ever to be the huntingground for slave-holders? I am sure it will not; but the land must be baptized in blood before that day. When did tyrants let go their hold without bloodshed? Never-and never will they, till a higher and more potent influence than that of swords and guns is brought to bear upon them, break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free; even the power of love, forgiveness, and of returning good for evil, and self-

A bby departs in a few days for the East-Pillsburg goes in two weeks-both via Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Their labors in Ohio, this season, will tell powerfully on the future history of the State.

Yours, in resisting tyranny, even unto death, HENRY C. WRIGHT. DEATH TO KIDNAPPERS!

secure justice and liberty to ourselves and our pos-

3. That said compact is based on the principle that the majority shall rule:

4. That resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. 5. That every member of said confederacy becomes so by his own voluntary act; and by this act pledges himself not only not to give active aid in the execution of any and every law that is passed by the major-

to resist, and also to obey and to help execute said acts; therefore,

Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill recently passed by Congress, as well as all other laws touching slavery, is the act of each and every voter, or member

f the American Union.
Resolved, That the object of said bill is to make resistance to tyrants and the defence of ourselves,

slave States, and the people owe it as a duty to them selves and posterity, and to mankind, to resist the execution of said law, and defend themselves and their children against this governmental war upon their children against the people owe it as a duty to them we decade morning about 5 o'clock, the jailor saw her; she spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we decade the people owe it as a duty to them her; she spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward, he were again to her cell we can be a spoke to him; shortly atterward

Resolved, That whatever bloody consequence realts from the passage and attempted execution of any the other day. law or constitution sanctioning the recapture of fugitive slaves, will rest upon each and every voter in the

The following letters appeared in the Boston Traveller-the first on Wednesday, and the second on Friday evening of last week. They are from earnest and noble-minded men. All honor to them!

THE PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

This infamous bill has finally passed both branches This infamous bill has finally passed both branches of Congress.* My opinions on this subject may have but little weight with those who voted for it, but may help sustain the sinking spirit of some poor disconsplate one, who, having fled from the land, Ohio. solate one, who, having fled from the land of oppressors, is anxiously looking to see if there is any one has

Allow me to say to such an one, that if pursued by the merciless slaveholder, and every other door in ster Review states that the average cost of railways in the United States has been about \$10,300 a mile; will be open at No. 2 Beach street, and that the fear of Boston is shut against him, there is a door that will be open at No. 2 Beach street, and that the fear of fines and imprisonment will be ineffectual when the pursuer shall demand his victim. If he enters before the flecing captive is safe, it will be at his peril. I am opposed to war, and all the spirit of war; even to all preparations for what is called self-defence in times of peace; yet I should resist the pursuer, and not allow him to enter my dwelling until he was able to tread me under his feet. I will not trample upon any law, either of my own State, or of the nation, that does not conflict with my conscientious duty to am opposed to war, and all the spirit of war; even that does not conflict with my conscientious duty to my God; but Jesus has commanded, saying, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to Daniel not to answer Mr. Mann's Notes, the 'godlike realisth." you, do ye even so to them.'

If, for no crime, I had been taken and sold, and deprived of all the rights of my manhood, and degraded to the rank of a beast of burden; not only deprived to the rank of a beast of burden; not only deprived to the rank of a beast of burden; not only deprived to take up Mr. Mann's. ed of the opportunity to labor for the support of my wife and children, but even deprived of their kind sympathy and companionship, whonever the interest or will of my oppressors should require it; and I should, at the peril of my life, flee from my oppressors, and they should pursue me to the dwelling of some poor disciple of Jesus, it may be that of a coloration of the coloration o ed man, and I should beg of him to protect me, and creasing. help me to escape from the pursuer's grasp, should I Burning of Circus Horses.—A fire broke out in the help me to escape from the pursuer's grasp, should I not hope, if he was a Christian, he would give me bread and water, and help me on my way, regardless of the fines and imprisonment that such a kind act of the fines and imprisonment that such a kind act company. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of the fines and imprisonment that such a kind act company. Two men have might render him liable to! Could I expect to meet of being the incendiaries. the approbation of my Lord, if I did not do as much for the fleeing slave? Can there be a Christian, in this land of the Pilgrims, who will not do it, and, besides, do all in his power to prevent any one of besides, do all in his power to prevent any one of is 32,964. It will come up fully to 33,000. besides, do all in his power to prevent any one of those Senators or Representatives in Congress who voted for that infamous bill from ever again misrepresenting any portion of the friends of freedom, in Boston or elsewhere? If it is said, this is a law of the land, and must be obeyed, to such I would say, Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken of his canine enemies. unto man more than unto God, judge ye.'

I prefer to obey God, if in so doing I must break

*I call this bill infiamous, because by it the man or woman who is charged with being a slave is depriv-ed of all the means of self-defence allowed to those who are charged with crimes, and to be universely who are charged without the right of trial by jury, or any summarily, without the right of trial by jury, or any

other proper means of proving the charge groundles Is it a worse crime to be a slave than a thief or THE PUGITIVE SLAVE BILL

MESSES. EDITORS:—The bold and manly avowal of your correspondent, Mr. T. Gilbert, in last evening's Traveller, in commenting upon what he very justly denominates the 'infamous fugitive slave bill,' is but the very echoing of thousands of hearts equally true to the cause of freedom, and who seek the elevation of the down-trouden sons and daughters of American slavery. That gentleman, acting upon the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, and in deep sympothy with the fleeing captive, has the courage to avow his determination to throw wide open his door and offers to make his house—even though he should has been appointed a magistrate. In consequent this appointment, the Hon. W. D. Turner, cus stand alone among his fellow-citizens-an asylum to the fugitive slave, in his retreat from the prison-how of bondage. The paramount claims which he award to the Divine law over that which is but human, and therefore necessarily imperfect, commend his spirited letter to the consideration of all those that have in any way aided in the passage of a bill at variance with the first principles of civil freedom, and in direct hostility to the instruction of that great Teacher who hath commanded us to 'do unto others as we would that they should do unto us.' That the determinetion of your correspondent may be true and unfail tering, is the hearty prayer of one, at least, of his fellow-citizens, who is ready at all times to co-operate in making an asylum for the fugitive slave, eve though bonds and imprisonment should prove the

GEORGE W. CARNES. Boston, Sept. 26th, 1850.

Preamble and Resolutions, introduced by Henry C.
Wright at the Anniversary meeting of the Western Anti-Slavery Society held in Sulem, Ohio, September 19, 1850.
Whereas, The following propositions contain the fundamental principles of the federal government—i. e.
1. That the American Union is a soluntary compact:
2. That said voluntary association was formed to secure justice and liberty to ourselves and our pose-

The Jenny Lind Hall, which is being constructed in New York, is to be 110 feet high. The entrance hall, fronting on Broadway and Mercer streets is to be 26 feet wide, 20 feet high, and 200 feet long. The stairways occupy 70 feet, and will be very iposing in their general effect. The hall is now ne ly completed.

Supposed Murder .- Mr. Ira Clark, of Orange, supposed Murder.—Mr. Ira Clark, of Orange, residing about three miles west of the center, was this morning found dead in the woods near his house, with his throat cut from ear to ear. A razor, with which the body of the American Union and every member 7. That the acts of Congress are the acts, not only of the Union, but of each and every voter or member thereof: in as much as each member is pledged never to resist, and also to obey and to help accepted.

Idolatry and Imposture. - The Pope has ' with green Idotary and Impesture.—The Pope has 'with great joy' granted the prayer of the bishop and clergy of Rimini, that they may be permitted, as a public and striking mark of their eminent piety and gratitude, to ornament with a crown of gold the image of the 'Mother of Mercies which has become celebrated within the last two months throughout the whole country by the miraculous movement of its eyes, to the great advantage of the faithful.'

resistance to tyrants and the defence of ourselves, our wives and children against kidnappers, crimes punishable with fines, imprisonment and death.

Resolved, That if resistance to tyrants, or the defence of ourselves and families against man-stealers, ever was obedience to God, it is the right and the duty of every fugitive slave, of every abolitionist, and every man and woman in Ohio, to act on the principle of DEATH TO KIDNAPPERS, whether they come to us as voters, congressmen, presidents.

they come to us as voters, congressmen, presidents, judges, marshal, constables, posse-commitatus, or slaveholders.

Resolved, That the passage of the said fugitive slave-bill is a declaration of war on the part of Congress against the people of Ohio, and of all the non-discovered to the county juil for sixty days. She was taken up Tuesday night to her cell; wednesday morning about 5 o'clock, the jailor say Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock, the jailor say

LV A slave-catcher shot and killed a negro, who was attempting to arrest, near Memph

Flogging in the Navy.—In the House of Representatives, on Monday, a vote was passed abolishing flogging in the Navy—yeas 131, navs 29. Of course Eliot, of Boston, was among the mays, most of whom were slaveholders.

Flogging in the Navy .- Two thousand two hundre and one lashes were administered on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany, which recently arrived at Boston, after a cruise of about twenty-one months. Victory M. Randolph was the commander.—Phil. Sun.

Capital Conviction .- An Irishman, a married man who will give him a cheering look, or a kind reception, or who dares to give him a crust of bread, or a cup of water, and help him on his way.

Capital Confection.—An Irishman, a married man has been convicted at the Supreme Court in session at Leonox, Mass., of a felonious assault upon a female of seventeen, whom he waylaid in the woods. The penalty for this offence is death.

Cost of Railways .- An article in the last Westmir

replieth-

If, for no crime, I had been taken and sold, and de- I will take your advice—for I scarcely need mention

Shameful. Jenny Lind has got herself into busi-I prefer to obey God, if in so doing I must break the laws of men and be punished, rather than violate the laws of God and obey the laws of men, to escape fines and imprisonments, or even death.

Boston, Sept. 23, 1850.

T. GILBERT.

I call this bill infamous, because by it the man or woman who is charged with being a slave is depriv-

The 'Kentucky Fat Boy,' Andrew Brand, died at Albany recently, after an illness of four weeks. He was a native of Calhoun, Davis Co., Ky., was in the 16th year of his age, and weighed 537 pounds.

Goldstein, one of the bankers of Vienns, died recently, leaving his only daughter a fortune of 10,000,000 francs.

Michigan Election.—The Hon. Charles Durkee has accepted a call signed by 2000 electors, to run as an independent candidate for Congress.

Hon. Julius Rockwell, member of Congress from the 7th Massachusetts District, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

The Turkish Ambassador has gone to Washington. If he gets away without being seriously corrupted in morals, he will be more fortunate than most of our representations. et of our representatives. Mr. Price, a black man of great intelligence, and a member of the Jamaica House of Assembly,

The butcher Haynau has arrived at Aix-le Chapelle, subcring from the severe flogging he ceived from the London draymen. He escaped fr London, sneaked out of England, and was allowed pass through Belgium with allent contempt.

Terrible Accident.—As the Pacific was leaving he dock in New York on Saturday, for Liverpool, the ride swung her round so that one of her guards cam in contact with a large shed, under which crowds a copie were gathered, and pulled down upon then some eighty feet of it. One man was instantly kill ed—Mr. John Witson, 78 Watts street. Anothe man, John McCormick, an Irishman, died soon after soing taken to the hospital. Some dozen or twent others were more or less seriously wounded. Terrible Accident .- As the Pacific was leaving !

A Working-Men's State Convention is called e assemble in Boston on the 19th of October, to con-ider what political or other action is required by the interests of labor.

Will be held at WORCESTER, Mass., on the 23d and 24th of October next, (agreeably to the appointment of a preliminary meeting held at Boston, on the L. B. 30th of May last,) to consider the question of Wo-T. Gi MAN'S RIGHTS, DUTIES and RELATIONS; and the Men and Women of our country, who feel sufficient interest in the great subject to give an earnest thought and effective effort to its rightful adjustment, are invited to meet each other in free conference, at the time and place appointed.

The signs are encouraging; the time is opp Come, then, to this Convention. It is your duty, if you are worthy of your age and country. Give the Benjamin W. Gage, 2 00 J. L. Em help of your best thought to separate the light from Richard Clapp, the darkness. Wisely give the protection of your name and the benefit of your efforts to the great work of settling the principles, devising the method, and achieving the success of this high and holy movement.

Of the many points now under discussion and de manding a just settlement, the general question of Woman's Rights and Relations comprehends such as:

J. B. Souther Her Education, Literary, Scientific, and Artistic;

B. Lizecomb Her EDUCATION, Literary, Scientific, and Artistic;
Her Avocations, Industrial, Commercial, and Professional;—Her Interest, Pecuniary, Civil, and Political; in a word—her Rights as an Individual, and her Functions as a Citizen. her Functions as a Citizen.

No one will pretend that all these interests, em-

bracing, as they do, all that is not merely animal in Collection, a human life, are rightly understood or justly provided for in the existing social order. Nor is it any more true that the constitutional differences of the N. P. Ford, sexes, which should determine, define and limit the resulting differences of office and duty, are adequated by comprehended and practically observed.

N. F. F. Ou. Pratt, S. R. Wales, Joseph Vaughn, N. Bennett,

resulting differences of office and duty, as a supply of the large of lectual and moral culture, and to the forfeiture of great social, civil and religious privileges. In the reation of marriage, she has been ideally annihilated, S. Dyer, and actually englayed in all that concern has personal and actually enslaved in all that concerns her personal and pecuniary rights; and even in widowhood and single life, she is oppressed with such limitation and degradation of labor and avocation as clearly and cruelly mark the condition of a disabled caste. But, by the inspiration of the Almighty, the beneficent by the inspiration of the Almighty, the beneficent Joshua Curtis, spirit of reform is roused to the redress of those Jenkins Lane, wrongs. The tyranny which degrades and crushes Elias Pool, Nathaniel Beal, wives and mothers, sits no longer lightly on the world's conscience—the heart's home-worship feels the stain Wm. Jackson, feel the shame of muddying the springs from which it draws its highest life; and, Womanhood is every- Collection, where awakening to assert its divinely chartered rights, and to fulfil its noblest duties. It is the spirit N. B. Borden, of reviving truth and righteousness which has moved upon the great deep of the public heart, and aroused John Westall and another, its redressing justice; and, through it, the Providence of God is vindicating the order and appointments of

MASSACHUSETTS. . Wm. L. Garrison, Lucy Stone, Wm, H. Channing Helen E. Garrison, Harriet H. Hunt, Charles F. Hovey, Sarah Earle, A. Bronson Alcott, Nathaniel Barney, Abby K. Foster, Eliza Barney, Dr. - Rogers Wendell Phillips. Eliza F. Taft, Ann Greene Phillips, Dr. A. C. Taft, Adin Ballou, Charles K. Whipple Anna Q. T. Parson Mary Bullard, Mary H. L. Cabot, Emma C. Goodwin, Abby Price, B. S. Treanor. Mary M. Brooks, Thankful Southwick. T. W. Higginson, Eliza J. Kenney. Mary E. Higginson Louisa M. Sewall Emily Winsl Sarah Southwick. Ralph Waldo Emers

BHODE ISLAND. Sarah H. Whitman, George Clarke, Thomas Davis, Mary Adams, Paulina W. Davis, George Adams, Sarah Brown, Joseph A. Barker. Elizabeth Chase John L. Clarke. Mary Clarke,

Gerrit Smith. Elizabeth Russell. Nancy Smith, Stephen Smith, Elizabeth Stant Rosa Smith. Catharine Wilkinson Joseph Savage, Samuel J. May, L. N. Fowler. Charlotte C. May, Lydia Fowler, Charlotte G. Coffin, Sarah Smith. Mary G. Taber, Charles D. Miller. Elizabeth S. Miller,

PENNSYLVANIA. William Elder, Lucretia Mott, es Mott. Sarah Tyndale, W. S. Pierce, Warner Justice, Myra Townsend. Huldah Justice, Mary Grew. William Swisshelm. Sarah Lewis, Jane G. Swisshelm, Sarah Pugh, Charlotte Darlington, Hannah Darlington, Simon Barnard, Sarah D. Barnard,

MARYLAND. Mrs. Eliza Stewart.

Elizabeth Wilson, Jane Elizabeth Jones, Mary A. Johnson, Benjamin S. Jones, Lucius Hine, Oliver Johnson, Mary Cowles, Sylvia Cornell. Maria L. Giddings,

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Committee beg leave to present a few additional statements to the consideration of such friends as have heretofore assisted us by furnishing tables from their respective towns. We confidently trust that all such will continue

their efforts, taking no discouragement from the cir-cumstance that all the articles hitherto contributed may not have found a market at the Boston Bazsar. Their sale at various country Fairs has produced an equal amount of good to the Cause. Nor are we convinced of any thing more fully than that the number of sales at any Bazaar is in exact proportion to the C. H. Adan number and variety of articles displayed. We are A Friend to Right, careful to mention this, because the donations of our A Friend, Trans-Atlantic friends have been so generous as to diffed Porter, create an impression, in some minds, that it may be E. R. Ames, wise to diminish our own labors, particularly in those S. P. Fowler, departments of Embroidery and Fancy Needle Work in which our contributors of Great Britain so highly excel. This opinion is erroneous. All donatio of this kind among ourselves are as needed and saleable as ever. Useful articles of every kind are highly D. B. Morey, desirable, and we hope that friends from the country towns may furnish larger supplies of Stockings, Mitons, etc., than heretofore, as we have never been able in this respect to meet the demand.

Any donations of materials, such as silk, cotton, John Schouler, linen, calico, etc., will be gratefully received by any nember of the Committee.

THE LIBERTY BELL will be published at the opening of the Bazar, and will, we trust, include a wider circle of distribution. circle of distinguished writers than ever before. We solicit pecuniary donations from all who have hitherto Collection, given in aid of its publication, from all, indeed, who feel as we do, its importance as a most valuable in- Elias Richards, strumentality.

Those of our Committee in Europe will be happy to spend any money that may be sent them in the pur-chase of such rare foreign articles as are not to be

COLLECTIONS

For the Chaplin Fund, by J. C. Hath Per William C. Nell. 5 00 James Tolman, 3 00 Stephen Smith, 2 00 Robert R. Cros 1 00 Cæsar Gardner. 5 00 W. B. Spooner, LYNN.

2 00 Jesse Hutchins 1 00 Paul Newhall, 50 John B. Alley, 75 Wm. Bassett, 1 00 E. Sheldon, 1 00 C. Robinson, PLYMOUTH. 1 80 Mr. Thomas, ABINGTON. 2 00 J. J. Howland, Thos. J. Hunt

J. Whitmarsh, S. C. Beal, Oscar Gilbert, Lewis Ford, Dummer Sewall, Collection, Nathan Jenkins, Isaiah Jenkins, Zenas Jenkins, 2d, Franklin Beal, Collection

Wm. E. Veazie, Abner Curtis, Franklin Pool, George Studley, David Pool, Samuel Reed, NEWTON-per Francis Jackson NEW BEDFORD 15 00 PALL RIVER.

Per Francis Jackson WOONSOCKET. Edward Harris, Daniel L. Payne, 5 00 Stephen N. Mason, 1 00 Hiram Thayer, FITCHBURG. 1 00 Waldo Wallace, 50 Mr. Munay Timothy T. Down. Chandler Crocker, S. B. Crane, Thomas Daniels, Mr. Munay, Amos Durant, Jonathan Parkhurst, Nathan Prescott, Edward Atkinson, S. W. Wilder, W. E. Hutchinson, Benj. Snow, Jr., Abel F. Adams, Cash, Goodwin Wood, Abel F. Adams, Mary S. Haskell, Abel Thurston, GROTON. 15 00 Jos. C. Smith, 5 00 F. C. Blanchard, Collection CONCORD.

MANCHESTER-per Francis Jackson. Thos. Begwood, 1 00 South WILBRAHAM-per Francis Jackson. John Calkins, 3 00 LOWELL. Ethan Burnap, Jr., 1 00 E. A. Kneeland, 2 00 Jno. S. Fletcher, 1 00 Wm. F. Young, 1 00 Miss J. E. Brown, 50 Miss Mary Emerson, 50 Jas. Meadowcraft, 25 Olive A. Wheelock, 1 00 Lambert Howe, 50 A Lady, 50 Cash, 91 Dr. Jno. W. Graves, 5 00 SALEM.

3 00 Andrew Lord, 1 00 Jacob Haskell, 3 00 E. P. Cassell, 25 J. R. Patten, 1 00 A Friend, 5 00 Do. 1 00 Collection, E. H. Payson, E. B. Perkins, David Merritt, Wm. Reed, A Friend, Per Francis Jackson. 1 00 S. S. Johnson

WALTHAM-per Francis Jackson Cyrus Pierce, Wm. F. rwell. 1 00 William Porter, 1 00 John M. Lenox, Jarvis Lewis, 1 00 Mr. Richards. COLLECTIONS

For the Chaplin Fund, by Loring Moody. BEVERLY. A Friend. 1 00 A Friend, 1 00 J. G. Smith,

Seth Dodge, J. L. Goldshi 50 Charles Moulton, 1 00 H. Whitney. J. Kittredge, H. Knowlton 25 Alvin Haskell, MANCHESTER. John Hildreth, 25 Joseph Riggs, 22 Collection. GLOUCESTER. Thos. Haskell.

1 00 Collection, SQUAM. 4 60 William Pittee, 25 N. H. Swain, 50 John Pool, 50 A Friend, 25 John Young, Mrs. Thurston, J. B. Parsons, Sophia Young, A Friend,

Wm. H. Thurst Eliza Griffin, 25 HAMILTON. Collection. 2 17 DANVERS. 5 00 Daniel Buxton, 1 00 T. Proctor, 1 00 Amos King, 1 00 John Hood, 25 Richard Hood, 26 E. Batcheder, Jr., John Buxton, Perley King, K. Batchelder, Jr.
A Friend,
Harriet Proctor,
Thomas Kelley,
Jethro Pray,
J. F. Perry,
Wm. Alley,
Moses Black,
A Friend,
Rnoch Page, 25 MALDEN. 2 00 J. G. Adams, BOSTON.

5 00 A Friend, WEST CAMBRIDGE. 2 00 CHELSBA. MILTON. WEYMOUTH. 6 00 Collection. Boston, 9th mo. 29, 1850.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. found in our shops. Any money for this purpose, or for the Lizerity Bell. may be sent by mail to A. W. Weston, Weymouth, Mass.

The work before us is so great, the laborers comparatively so few, that the Committee feel it important to present thus early these few practical suggestions, that it may be commenced in good earnest.

A quarterly meeting of this Society will be lin the Town House, South Scituate, on Saturday and Sunday, the 5th and 6th of October, 1850, commenceding at 2 o'clock on Saturday.

S. S. Foster, N. H. Whiting, and other able speakers will be present thus early these few practical suggestions, that it may be commenced in good earnest.

The third Worcester Anti-Slavery Bazzar will open at Brinley Hall, on Monday, the 14th of October, and will continue open through the week.

The return of the season for our sale presents occasion for a renewed demand upon the friends of humanic for the season of the manity for that cordial co-operation and assistance which have proved so efficient in former years. We would carnestly invite all who sympathise with our efforts in behalf of the oppressed, all our fellowworkers in this labor of love, to aid us on the present occasion, both by their liberality and their pres-

WORCESTER A. S. BAZAAR.

The Fair will be found liberally supplied with articles of taste, ornament and utility. It is sufficient to say, that the collection has never been surpassed at any previous season. Articles for the Refreshment Table will be as needful and welcome as heretofore. Donations from the friends in Worcester and its vicinity, of tea, coffee, sugar, cream, cold meats, cake, &c., will be gratefully received, and donations of money are equally desirable. Fruit of all kinds will be peculiarly acceptable, and we must rely especially upon our Worcester friends, that the Fair may not be wanting in the flowers which last year added so gracefully to its attractions. The same arrangement for refreshments will continue as heretofore, and the table will be found constantly furnished at all hours

of the day and evening.

We rely contidently on the faithful friends of the cause in neighboring towns to unite with us in the supply of refreshments; and we would suggest to their Sewing Societies, that any articles they may please to bestow will be very acceptable. Donations may be sent to Brinley Hall, on Saturday, the 12th, or at any later date during the Fair.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR

The Weymouth and Braintree Anti-Slavery Society will hold their ANNUAL FAIR during the last week

The collection of beautiful and useful articles will be larger than of any previous occasion, and it is hoped that many friends from neighboring towns will find it convenient to attend.

Any donations of money or articles will be thankfully received. HANNAH PIERCE, President. MARY WESTON, Secretary.

THE ONE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS. Held pursuant to a resolution adopted at the recent News

England Anti-Slavery Convention, Will continue with meetings at the following named places :-

SOUTH SCITUATE, (Plymouth Co.) Sunday, October 6.

To be held in connection with the quarterly me

ing of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society, and was be attended by STEPHEN S. FOSTER, NATHANIEL H WHIZING, and others. UPTON, (Worcester Co.)

Sunday, October 15.

This Convention will be held in Waverley Hall, the usual hours of meeting, and will be

probably, by SAMUEL MAY, Jr., STEPHEN S. FORTH and CHAS. C. BURLEIGH. [See Handbills.] MASSACHUSETTS CHAPLIN COMMITTE

Loung Moody, having been duly appoints
Agent of the 'Chaplin Fund Committee,' will
on the subject of his imprisonment, and the mee
his deliverance, in Sunday, Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Harwich, October Hyannis, Sandwich, Hopkinton, Milford, Friday, Sunday, Millbury,

The friends of freedom and humanity at the above named places will please to make the necessar rangements for the meetings. ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES IN LYNN. Charles C. Burleigh will lecture on the subject slavery on Saturday evening, and Sunday forene and afternoon, Oct. 5th and 6th, in Lyceum H.

SIXTH COURSE OF ANTI-SLAVERY LI

The sixth course of Lectures before the Saler The sixth course of Lectures before the Salemmale Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in as ber, will be delivered on successive SUNDAY a nings, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock. The introd tory Lecture will be given by CharlesC. Burleigh, Philadelpha, on Sunday evening, Oct. 6. The mainder of the course will be delivered by the follows overlands. ing gentlemen, viz :-

Oct. 13. Rev. Thomas T. Stone, of Salem 20. Frank W. Appleton, of Da 27. O. B. Frothingham, of Salem O. B. Frothingham, of Salem.

Edmund Quincy, of Dedham.

Charles L. Remond, of Salem.

Wendell Phillips, of Boston.

Wm. L. Garrison, Nov. 3. " 10. " 17.

Tickets for the course, 37 1-2 cts. Single E. J. KENNY, Rec. S. JOHN A. BOLLES,

10 COURT STREET, - - - BOSTO Attorney and Commissioner for Maine, New H. shire, Vermont, New Jersey, Penningtonia, Ohio and Indiana.

Female Medical College OF PENNSYLVANIA. SESSION OF 1856-'51

THE Lectures in this Institution commence of FIRST MONDAY in October, in the Cc Building, No. 229 Arch street, Philadelphia, and tinue four months in the following order:

James F. X. McCloskey, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

N. R. Mosely, M. D., Professor General Section of Medicine and Section Appearance.

nd Surgical Anatomy.
M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Professor of Materia ica and Therapeutics.

A. D. Chaloner, M. D., Professor of Chemistr
C. W. Gleason, M. D., Professor of Physiolo

C. W. Gleason, M. D., Professor of Physics, Joseph S. Longshore, M. D., Professor of the stetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Margaretta B. Gleeson, Demonstrator of Ant Clinical Instruction every Saturday.

The Students in this Institution will be all opportunities for prosecuting their studies have never been afforded hitherto, and which we be inferior to any other Medical College in the

Fees in this College are as follows:

To each Professor,
Matriculation fee, (paid once only,)
Graduation,

Graduation,
The Lectures will be complete upon Anator
Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medica
prudence, Theory and practice of Medicine,
rics and Diseases of Women and Children, S
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Chemistry an

1 00

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Chemistry at ical Practice.
The design of this Institution is to afford reble and intelligent females an opportunity of ing a thorough knowledge of medicine, and lateral sciences in all their various branches, practice medicine among their ows axx, as diseases as may with propriety require their information, apply personally of the (post-paid,) to the Dean, or any other me the faculty.

JAMES F. X. McCLOSKEY, M. Dean of the F.

Dean of the BOSTON

Female Medical Scho ONDUCTED by the Female Medical Educ ciety, incorporated by the Massachusetts

The fifth term will commence November is and continue three months. Those who do attend exclusively to Midwifery, with its branches. Tuition, \$25. Board in the cohad at \$2 a week.

SAMUEL GREGORY, \$-\frac{1}{2}, \$17

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ANTI-SLAVERY O

bert F. Walle

F Teaxs-02 50 p

All remittances a ting to the pecuniar directed, (rost fain,

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Respectfully, yo

MR. W

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EVERY FRI

From the Southern Press. IRON CHIMES. BY A. J. REQUIES.

There is a block of iron hung In the dim towers of Time, Which, when its brezen bells are rung, Peals a portentous chime; Alarum of the monster-birth! O'er empires wrecked and riven, It swings, to ring out wrong from earth, And ring down right from heaven!

In the sad moonlight of the past, Crepuscular it stands, And o'er the waste of things outcast tretches its gloomy hands; Athwart its face are map-like blent Traces of blood and tears, And its colossal form seems bent Under a cloud of years.

The histories of trampled men Are wrought about its base, Which frowningly declareth when They fell into disgrace; Accursed of fate-their craven forms Withered and whitening lie, Dismantled like the drifts of storms, And shocking to the eye.

Wretches, who hugged the rusty chain, Who cowered, cringed and bowed, Nor dared to speak in manlier strain, And tell their griefs aloud : Slaves who were born to breathe and die. Hiding the stripes they bore, And never once invoked the sky To damn the prison door.

Slaves of the heart, the head, the hands, Encrusted in the core; Who blessed the ignominious bands, And rapture-usly wore Its links that eat the flesh and kill, All nobleness of soul-With blood that never felt a thrill In its insatiate hole.

For them the harologue hath rung The saddest of its chimes: And round its hoary flame hath flung Grim tablets of their times; O'er this its nother hand is stretched In token of their stains, To the young nations yet unmeshed By stratagem or chains. Look to the lottiest shade, and see

The circuit it surveys-A disk of blood and tenrs, ah! me, But radiant with rays; Lit with a glory not of morn, Moon, sters-nor pearl-nor stone-But with the glery of men born To hold on to their own.

the glory of the Roman arm That struck a tyrant down, When his quick blood beat proudly warm, Under the purple gown ; he glory of the deathless fen Whose fame survives a race, nd of the later Greek who threw dis life-blood on its face.

Of Timoleon and Bruce-of Tell-Of Washington-whose grave ath tolled a never-ceasing knell l'o potentate and slave: those who dared to love the right More than they feared the wrong, And glow, the star-enkindled night, Of chivalry and song !

Look to it well, grave Senators, Who sit upon this land. Look to the clock of wees and wars. With its prophetic hand: The ship of State is a good craft, As stanch a craft can be, But a storm may thunder on its mast, And sink it in the sea!

ook to it well-there is a shade Upon its troubled face, deeper now gleam the tints By every tearful trace; ad brows are bending on us there, From the discolored past. nd something darkens the noon air Which moaneth in the blest.

he ship of State is a good craft,

ut a storm may thunder on its mast, And sink it in the sea! nd wee to them who tread its deck With parrioidal hands, drive it a dismembered wreck Upon the shoals and sands iere is a sound of brazen bells-A strange, mysterious chime, hich, ever and anon, upswells From the dim towers of Time; sound portentous it may be od help the good ship on the sea,

Tho' the North-easter blow !

'rom the Christian Freeman and Visiter. WASHINGTON CITY Ye call it the great Capital Of this our freedom's land: fe say the fing that floats o'er all Was formed by freemen's hands. he city, it is passing fair, The banner, it is bright; and this, I ween, is sacred air,

This knows not sorrow's blight. say this is the holy place Where liberty has stood; at here Oppression has no trace, No hydra-headed brood : ut this the only blessed spot, On which our Father's eye he rested, and has darkened not, Beneath you azure sky!

lis strange-yet heard ve not a cry? A wail of grief and fear? ad see! a captice passing by! And chains-have came they here! hat mockery is this, I ask, That man is sold as swine air Liberty is but a mask To hide such shame as thine! in thy leprosy of soul, And bow to God in prayer ak him, in dust, to backward roll m thy heart its hidden sin, Wash from thy brow this Cain. t Liberty more proudly in

a shall the nations of the earth. The tyrant and his slave, he to a purer, brighter birth,

Thy temples once again.

Then shall thy country be a name A watchword and a beacon-flame For Freedom in its youth. Richville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. HELEN.

The Liberator.

ABSURDITY VS. ABSURDITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIBERATOR: DEAR SIR,-In a recent Liberator, two of your correspondents have passed under review a communi-cation of mine, offering such remarks as to them cation of mine, offering such remarks as to them stance. No fair, intelligent man, with half an eye, seemed good; but they failed in justice, from not understanding the real ground on which I stood—the fault being, I su pose, in the brevity of my remarks on the points at issue. I therefore beg leave to reply, believing that when, through defective evidence, we arrive at wrong conclusions, the accused, as in

my 'impressions' respecting the verdict rendered from the cheeks of heaven is grudged him, as though against Professor Webster, nsks, 'is his judgment he had no legal or any other right to it! Well just?' Observing further, 'I care not whether they enough, when his mind is made as dark, and gloomy, prayed or sang in the jury room.' Now, it is obvious and dismal, and hopeless, as human infernalism can that men's views of justice vary considerably, for what make it! Well enough, when the sacred affections of I believe to be just, others may believe unjust. But the heart, the tender love of wife and children, and as your correspondent's views and mine harmonize the beautiful and tender ties that lift existence heavin the main, a few remarks, perhaps, may bring us enwards, are lacerated, crushed, mocked, seerned

ed to show that the verdict rendered was not, according to my views of the laws extant, strictly just. I earth, its aspirations and desires thoroughly destroynever for a moment doubted the fact, that Professor ed! Well enough, when the Bible is a forbidden first, I could see no 'reasonable doubt' as to that they raise the mind and heart, are to be bar point; but I confess that I failed, and fail still, to see a dangerous and ruinous code! Well enough, when evidences of premeditation about the transaction.

The fact of his disposing of his remains in the way and nobly raise him to the skies, is lashed and starralmost every point against him will apply with equal enough, when Liberty is less than a name, God less force if viewed as manslaughter, which, to me, would than a cotton-pod or a cane-stalk! Well enough, have been a just verdict, the legitimate offspring of when life is but a creeping upon the low earth; when Benevolence; but that of wilful murder savors much its breath hangs upon the caprice of an infernal monof Destructiveness. For Benevolence naturally leads ster! Well enough, when no eye dare look to the men to put the best possible construction upon others' actions, but the reverse of this is true of De-where all is not so dark, and hard, and painful!

whether they prayed or sang in the jury room.' 1 when no kind, and genial, and warming affection can mentioned that fact to show that others did; and I bless and joy the weary day and troubled night! think I gave evidence, in my concluding remarks, Are these, and a thousand such, well enough? Say

the severity, observing 'that, through excess of zeal, or from the inconsistency of human nature, the reformer himself runs mad, and in the vehemence of his feeling, loses his balance and utters sophisms, &c. I and out and every other side of us. suppose the evidences of 'madness' are to be found in The slave well enough off! The assertion is prothe question which he says 'called forth these reflec- foundly ridiculous. It would be hugely laughable, tions'; and I infer, also, that the sophisms 'centre' were it not upon so serious a subject -- did it not conthere likewise, it being the only part brought forward. cern the heads, hearts and souls of human beings ev-Let us see. The question is, 'Whoever thought of ery way as good, great and noble as any who sit in hanging in heaven, or even in hell?' This is considerable that or on golden thrones. There is a vein ered 'unreasonable and absurd,' and the 'idea mon- of jocosity about the phrase that would be irresistibly strous.' Now, this question was put as a self-evident funny, could we separate the words from the man. absurdity-so supremely absurd that the answer from Indeed, we can hardly convince ourselves that it is any sane mind would instantly be, No one! Yet the not in reality and premeditatedly put forth as a joke, question is commented upon as though the 'thought' so utterly devoid is it of even a show of substance originated in the belief that such things did occur. To me, the question does not warrant that inference. If it is absurd to give an absurdity illustrative of an absurdity, is it not the very acme of absurdity to luxurious couch, and go into the field by the side of ask proof that it is not? For if it was practised his slave; let him toil there from morning till night; there, our best feelings (being most God-like) would let the rays of a burning sun throw their scorching be in unison with the practice here, and that would and penetrating fire upon him; let the whip take away the absurdity of it.

It is not a little amusing to see one writer censuring another for uttering (imaginary) 'sophims,' and put-ting his 'questions,' while he is following up the merian darkness; let him see in the future nothing 'absurdity' with real ones. My question does not but dark and still darkening clouds; let no bright and involve a sophism, but his does. He asks—' How elevating hope cheer his bosom; in short, let him take can be prove that it is not practised there? The ob-Now, the proof that it is not practised in heaven, is SLAVERY; let him be forced, driven, crowded into all found in the fact that the practice of it here is at war its atrocious wrongs and oppressions, into all that can with all the better feelings of mankind, conclusive ev- benumb, degrade, unsoul, unman and brutalize a huidence that it is not practised there, where the better man being; let him bleed from his back, from hi feelings of our nature alone are active. But his heart, from his mind; let his hopes and affections, his question evidently applies to 'hell.' I ask, is it not loves, and joys, and aspirations, be crushed and manstrange that he should question my capability of un-gled, and cast to the winds; let him endure, suffer, be, ravelling his sophism, when he had laid bare the warp do; let the thousand cruelties, enormities and outrages and woof of it himself, by demonstrating, beyond the which are the life and soul of the system, fall in all possibility of a doubt, that it is not preached there, even? their force, and fury, and horror upon him;—and He says, 'If immortal, that life cannot be taken'; then let him see, if he can, and feel, if he will, and the immortality of men's souls for it is the taking of him, if ' can, while his soul is in agony, his body life, not the mere hanging up, that required proof. in to are, his mind racked and riddled, his heart lac-I think that your correspondent will see that it is erat and torn, his whole being the centre and outnot such 'untenable ground' as he at first supposed, reaching of unutterable woes-let him say that he

question found a place in that article.

tion. To show the absurdity and injustice of our places and labor with the slave, just so long wil laws, I compared them with the most perfect known, sensible, thinking people believe that the slave is wishing to know what men would think of the ex- not well enough off-that he is a victim of the most diistence of such laws there; and anticipating the eva- aboli al system of injustice, cruelty, wrong and inision, that there is 'no sin there,' and consequently quity. no need of such severe laws, I added, ' or even in hell' -knowing that the belief is general, that there the very worst of beings are. The fact that the spirit was, to show that as God did not annihilate his erring ventions was held according to appointment in Charl

sayings and doings, I acknowledge, as a matter of course, their right to return the compilment; observing, by the way, there is this advantage derived from view to prevent our obtaining an audience. To those such a course—it gives us an opportunity to

' See ourselves as others see us'_

proof of a diversified view of Right; otherwise, what ar amount of wrong would be chargeable against rewere informed on the best authority, gave notice that formers generally, and abolitionists in particular, as it was not the object of the speakers (at the late Antiis manifest from the columns of the Liberator! I do Slavery Convention) to aid in the extinction of slavery, not wish to be understood as meaning that there is no but to extend infidelity! This piece of false-witness not wish to be understood as meaning that there is no abstract right or wrong; only this, that insanity to the wicked is their sanity, as evil is their good. Or, in other words, as the quality of our lives differ, so will our views; or, again, as our loves differs, so will fore his people. Its design, of course, was to intimple of the property of t our thoughts thence derived. If, therefore, a man date his hearers from being present at the anti-slavery censure from ill feeling, he will feel offended by a meeting; its pretended motive, zeal for the true faith; returning compliment. But if a man's sole aim is but it clearly betrayed the fear of free and open dis improvement, he will feel under an obligation to that cuesion, and doubtless the man knew what terribi pointing out his faults and failings.

Yours, in the cause of universal progression, South Boston. R. WENT.

THE SLAVES ARE WELL ENOUGH OFF. really belonged to them, all good and just men must very faction slinks when well cornered up—which is nearly always the case when any logic, light, reason or conscience is concerned. Well enough off, is it? So is a saint just swinging from the gallows; so is a man just sinking beneath the billows. Well enough off, indeed! We would like these brave ones to exchange classes. This is one of the many holes into which the sia- really belonged to them, all good and just men must off, indeed! We would like these brave ones to exchange places, and see how easy and beautiful a thing it is to be seell enough off. To bow, and sweat, and ache, and bleed, beneath whip and chain, and the spir-

it of devils. This, doubtless, want'd be all very fine It would be no hardship, nothing wendurable, nothing at which a reasonable being ought to complain O, no! The miserable 'niggers' have no grievance no prayers or longings to be answered, no mind or morals to be cared for—nothing of this kind, not they. They are well enough off as they are!

Thus spluttereth slavery. And it is nothing by splutter and froth-hardly even that. A man must be either fit for the prison or the lunatic asylum, who will disgrace himself and his nature by such twad-dle. He can be neither candid, honest, sound, intelligent, or in any other good sense, condition, circum is well enough off. It would be a monstrous false-hood—monstrous and large enough to stick in the throat of the higgest man that ever lied. The slave is not well enough off,

Well enough off, as he is groaning, and gasping, and oriminal cases, is entitled to a second hearing.

One correspondent, questioning the correctness of brute! Well enough, when the very air he breathe broken, and cast far and wide! Well enough, when My observations, brief as they were, were intend- the soul, that immortal essence planted in every bo Webster took the life of Dr. Parkman. From the book, when its truths and teachings, in proportion as he did does not square with premeditation. In short, ed and prisoned, till only a machine is left! Well Well enough, when justice is a mockery, right ar Your correspondent thinks 'it is not important alien, equity less than a soulless form! Well enough, you they are? In God's, reason's, conscience's, san-'Marguerite' prefaces his objections with some lit- ity's and humanity's name, we hope not. No feel-

reality, truth, heartiness.

Well enough off, indeed! Let one of your full blooded, lofty-headed Southern slaveholders leave his brought out and put upon his back till it is red with oozing blood; let him be torn from his family, never proving, as he has done, its supportability.

I will now state, briefly, how that 'absurd' (?) will believe that the condition of the slave is well enough, and that there is no need of emancination. Most men imagine the laws of Heaven perfect, al- amelioration, or improvement of any sort. But just though their ideas do not always square with perfec- so lor as the slaveholder is unwilling to change

THE CHARLTON MEETING.

On Saturday evening and Sunday, Sept. 21 and 22, of man never dies favored the end I had in view, which one of the Series of One Hundred Anti Slavery Conchildren, so neither should we; for annihilation with ton. The doctrines and duties of Anti-Slavery, pure God is but the counterpart of killing with man, for to and undefiled by the admixture of politics and worlddeprive man of existence is, as to this world, annihi- ly expediency, have been comparatively little proclaimed in that part of Worcester county in which

Sir, I am an advocate for freedom of speech, and as I take the liberty to criticise and censure other men's We moreover found, on reaching the town that who have had much experience of the difficulties of the anti-slavery warfare, and of the obstacles thrown in its way, it is hardly necessary to say that this in-But, sir, it does not follow, necessarily, that a person is wrong because he is censured; it only gives and it is consumed; it only gives and it is consumed; it only gives are found to the Sunday previous to our proof of a diversified view of Bioth, otherwise are friend who shall give evidence of real friendship in facts, touching his own ministerial connexion with slavery and that of the religious body with which he is connected, might be brought forward. A similar piece of alander and meanness was perpetrated by the Methodist minister. And these backbiters, these false witnesses, assume the title of evangelical! If it

The public warning of the semgelical ministery followed up doubtless by not a little private labor, had the designed effect to a considerable extent. The greater part of their societies did not dare to disregard clerical dication. Some few, however, were not so completely under the yoke, and they ventured forth to hear for themselves.

The meeting commenced on Saturday evening at the Town Hall, was quite well attended, and was addressed by Messrs. May and Foster, and were private by C. Burleigh. On Sanday morning, Mr. May occupied the pulpit of the Rev. Mr. Bugbee, at that gentleman's request; preaching a discourse designed to show the connection between the Jewish and Christian religions, and taking the ground that the Old Testament system is in no respect obligatory upon Christians, excepting in those points wherein it entirely harmonises with the new commandment given by Christ; and showing how invariably the advectes and defenders of old abuses and wrongs, such as Slavery, War, Capital Punishment, and the like, leave the New Testament, and go to the Old for their justification.

In the afternoon, the anti-slavery meeting was held in the Universalist meeting-house, the usual services of that society having been suspended, in order that its members might hear for themselves what this new doctrine is, which is so generally spoken against. C. C. Burleigh addressed the audience in a speech of profound reasoning and eloquence. Every mind, which is the profound reasoning and eloquence. The result of the control of the statistic of the Christian truth and principle which profound reasoning and eloquence. Every mind, with the meeting spaint of the control of the statistic of the Christian truth and principle which any capacity for judging, could see the lofty faith and heroic devotion to Christian truth and principle which profound reasoning and eloquence. Every mind, with the measure of aucoess which attended to the visual of the control of

We have reason to be satisfied, under the circum- The deeds of this butcher we all have heard tell, stances, with the measure of success which attended the Charlton meeting. If the blind guides who strain Gallant Aulich he hanged like a felon and slave, Tho' he prayed like a soldier to go to his grave. out a gnst, and swallow a camel, could be removed out of the way, the humanity, good sense, and con-science of the people would soon put Charlton right. Was won by the Russians—for Austria had run to the way, the humanity, government of the right when Gorgey had o'er to the enemy passed;

Was won by the Russians—of Augustian When Gorgey had o'er to the enemy passed;

But brave English Guyon he fought to the last. on the anti-slavery question.

following corrected account of the drubbing given to the butcher Haynau. It contains some particulars not heretofore made public:

The wretch who flogged record drubbing given the butcher Haynau his due.

The Marshal, it seems, was accompanied by his nephew and an interpreter, and they presented them selves about 12 1-2 o'clock on Wednesday at the brewery. The interpreter having handed in a letter of introduction from Baron Rothschild to the chief letter, the party were at once shown into the chief But he'll not come again near the 'George' in Bankciers, the party were at once shown into the chief office, where it is customary for visitors to write their names in the visitors' book. The Marshal having written 'Haynau' in rather a bold style, he was consigned to one of the servants to conduct him over the brewery. The moment he quitted, a commotion was visible in the office, and ere many minutes had elapsed If was about entering the lower stalls when a heavy truss of straw was thrown out from the loft above; it fell upon his head, and knocked him to the ground with much force. Having regained his legs, missiles of the most offensive character were thrown into his face, and as it was evident that a furious storm was brewing against the party, their hasty retreat was suggested. With as much expedition as possible, the Marshal, with his nephew and interpreter, bolted across the yeard and on resplaing the street they wand and on resplaing the street they across the yard, and on reaching the street, they were met with the most fearful yells and execrations ficulty he contrived to reach the corner of Bankside, when he was knocked down, and an attempt was a all, although we can hope for no change in it for made by the more excited of the populace to drag him away—it is thought for the purpose of throwing him into the Thames. His nephew and interpreter, however, managed to been hold of him and set in the Colored Soldiers.—On Wednesday afternoon. eral gentiemen who witnessed the attack made an attempt to protect the Marshal, who appeared to be fast sinking from exhaustion and ill usage, while his interpreter implored the mob not to kill him. Two young men in the employ of Mr. Winter, the ironmonger, in Bankside, met the men and endeavored to restrain them. 'He is a murderer,' was the sense. young men in the employ of Mr. Winter, the ironmonger, in Bankside, met the men and endeavored to
restrain thom. 'He is a murderer,' was the reply.'
We won't have him here, the Austrian butcher;
we'll teach him to flog women.' Another rush was
made at him; his hat was thrown high into the air,
amid loud derisive shouts, and his clothes nearly torn
off bis back. His moustache and beard were pulled
in the most violent manner, and one man who had in
his hand a large bladed knife, caught hold of the
Marshal's beard, and made a strong effort to cut it
off. By this time the party had reached the George
kept by Mr. Benfeild, and in the confusion the General succeeded in gatting from the mob, and running
into the George. The nephew and interpreter remained at the door as long as it was practicable;
they, however, were soon compelled to seek shelter
inside, the mob beating them and rushing up stairs.

Mr. Benfeild at the time was attending at the bar,
and his wife was up stairs with her child. In an instant the house was filled by the mob, whose conduct now became furious, while hundreds collected in
front. Loud were the cries—'Out with the butcher!'

front. Loud were the cries-'Out with the butcher!'
'Drag the murderer out!' 'Down with the wretch!' Several rooms were entered, but the Marshal could not be found, and it was supposed he had been concealed. The mob then became impatient, and would listen to nothing else than his production. Several men scaled the front of the house, and got into the front room windows. The nephew and interpreter were found on the landing, but the object of their fury was no where to be seen. In a few moments, a loud yell proceeded from the back part of the premises. Some coalheavers had discovered the Marshal couched in a dust bin attached to the house. By the hair of his head they dragged him out, shouting, 'We have Several rooms were entered, but the Marshal could his head they dragged him out, shouting, 'We have got the Austrian women flogger!' This announce-ment was received with almost frantic cheers by the ment was received with almost trantic cheers by the mob outside the house, and the Marshal was about being drayged along the passage into the streets, when his cries attracted the sympathy of some stran-gers, who, with the aid of his nephew and interpre-ter, succeeded in getting him from the grasp of his assailants, and in locking him up in one of the bed-rooms, while others stood sentry at the door and rooms, while others stood sentry at the door, and pre-vented it being forced. Mr. Benfeild, the landlord, andeavored to appease the mob. They replied, how-ever, that if the wretch was not given up, they would pull the house down. Most fortunately, Mr. Benpull the house down. Most fortunately, Mr. Ben-feild, at the first rush into his house, and fearing that it would really be demolished, sent for a policeman, who arrived just at the moment the 'threats were be-ing made; and it being dangerous for him to act alone, he ran to the police station for further aid. A strong hody of the force soon arrived, and their appearance at once quelled the fury of the populace. The inspector, on entering the house, found the Gen-eral seated on the edge of a bed in a pitiable con-dition. He was much exhausted, and in his own language complained severely of the pain he endured lition. He was much exhausted, and in his anguage complained severely of the pain he end from the injurie sindicted upon him.

Having partaken of some slight refreshmen spector assured him, through the interpreter

THE TRUE STORY OF HAYNAU'S PLOGGING.

The London Daily News of the 10th inst. has the following corrected account of the hist. has the following corrected account of the hist.

The Marshal, it seems, was accompanied by his Rough welcome like yours, in each fair London street

brewery. The moment he quitted, a commotion was visible in the office, and ere many minutes had elapsed several of the clerks and collectors were seen to leave the brewery hastily, and in a short space of time the carters, draymen, and others from the opposite premises of the establishment, with a host of laborers from the neighboring Borough Market, congregated outside the gates of the brewery. Some of them were armed with long carters' whips, and others had long cane brooms. The General had been shown over most of the departments, and had arrived at the stables, when the series of assaults commenced. He was about entering the lower stalls when a heavy truss of straw was thrown out from the loft above; it

MILITARY TRAININGS .- While reading the ac were met with the most fearful yells and executed from the mob who had collected outside the entrance gates. Indeed, it is scarcely possible, we are assured, to convey an accurate idea of the horrible noise that burst forth from the populace when the affrighted and defence these annual shows are to secure. It was allowed to reach about the middle of the street, when some of the carters who were in waiting with their heavy whips, cried out, 'Oh, this is the fellow that flogged the women, is it!' and instantly commenced lashing him with all their might. The Marshal then quickened his speed, but the mob which had considerably increased by the arrival of a number of coal heavers from Bankside, crowded round him, and all that could get near side, crowded round him, and all that could get near should die away and be forgotten, than that such a should die away and be forgotten. counts of the various musters held throughout our States and the outrages committed by the dissolute should die away and be forgotten, than that such a state of things should continue; and, any way, we see but little reason for its continuance as it is now,

however, managed to keep hold of him, and got him upon his legs. He then made another effort to get away between his attendants. The mob, however, followed him up, and lashed, pelted, and hooted him in the most furious style. He was flogged with the whips, struck over the back with the brooms, beaten deesed in a neat blue uniform, with white facing. with the coalheavers' 'fan-tail' hats, while an unremitting shower of filth was levelled at him. Sev-

Execution.—In Avoyelless parish, La., on the 25th ult., two negroes, Calvin and Moses, were hung in front of the jail, in presence of the largest congregation ever held in the parish. Moses made a short harangue at the gallows, and confessed his crime. Calvin was firm, and had nothing to say, having already made a confession:

Let The St. Louis Organ says that Dick Jones, convicted of the murder of Hibler, in answer to a question put to him on his way from the court-house to the jail, as to his thoughts relative to what they (the authorities) would do with him, replied with a seemingly well-satisfied laugh, and a significant motion to the neck— Well! I guess they'll set me to stretching hemp."

It is said that the owners of the Cunard line of steamers, having disposed of the Hibernia and Cale-donia, two of the oldest ships in their line, are about building two new steamers in their stead. The new vessels are to be constructed without delay, and are to be of much greater power than the Asia, the fastest vessel at present in their line.

of Boston, has been prosecuted under the law against cruelty to animals. The prosecution is based on his letter to L. M. Sargent.—Burlington Courier. The New York Courier and Enquirer has b

again enlarged, and now reaches the utmost size allowed to newspapers by the present postage law. It contains eleven mammoth columns in each page

Sad Effects of the late Gales.—Our attentive correspondent of St. John writes—'Thirteen American fishing vessels are said to be ashore on Cape Breton Many that rode out the gale have suffered the loss oragging, chains and anchors. A fishing vessel belonging to Portland, Me., has been totally lost, with all bands, fourte in number.'

ent, the most iniquitous and monstrous game of plunder even our, that attempted in this country.'

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ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA A PREPARATION of extraordinary power, far the cure of Scrofulous Affections, Hundre of every description, secondary Syphilis, ill-conditared Ulcers, Fever or Mercurial Sores, chronic Liver at Kidney Diseases, Costiveness, spittings of Blood, hysispelas, general Debility common to Femiles, Cod Feet, sluggish Circulation, &c. A sure and orfain cure or Scrofulous Tumors on the neck, which it will never fail to remove, if taken according to direction, and faithfully persevered in.

For the Liberator.

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for which it was designed, the best preparation set
offered to the jublic. It has been administered with
success for chronic diseases of the liver and kidners
and various other complaints, including pulmonary
consumption, with ulcuration of the lungs, as stated
in the certificates of cures. We have no hesitation in
saying that we believe the Anti-Scrofulous Passes
will do all that the proprietors claim for it, and the
it will take precedence of all other preparations now
in use. * * This is a volunteer notice on the part
of the writer, who has no other interest in the sale of
the medicine farther than the wish to make it man
extensively known and appreciated. he medicine farther than the wish to make it man the medicine sather than the wish to make it mon extensively known and appreciated. We are glad to learn that the increasing demand for Dr. Clink k Ponrea's panaces induced them to relinquish the old quarters in Carver street for the elegant and men spacious establishment No. 352 Washington strat, Liberty Tree Block. Success to their enterprise!

Having derived much benefit from the me of this Panacea, we say ditto to W's



COUGHS, COLDS. HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS. WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

THE uniform success which has attended the use of this preparation-its salutary effect-its power to relieve and cure affections of the lungs, here gained for it a celebrity equalled by no other ine. We offer it to the afflicted with entire conf. dence in its virtues, and in the full belief that it will subdue and remove the severest attacks of disease upon the throat and lungs. These results, as the ecome publicly known, very naturally attract the where. What is their opinion of CHERRY PEC. TORAL may be seen in the following :-VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,

Prof. Surgery, Medical Codege, N. Y., says—
'It gives me pleasure to certify the value and effi-cacy of Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs.' THE RT. REV. LORD BISHOP FIELD

writes in a letter to a friend, who was fast sinking under an affection of the Lungs—'Try the CHERRY PECTORAL, and if any medicine can give you relief, with the blessing of God that will.' CHIEF JUSTICE EUSTIS,

of Louisiana, writes that 'a young daughter of his was cured of several severe attacks of Croup by the CHERRY PECTORAL.' ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS. The Canadian Journal of Medical Science states, that 'Asthma and Bronchitis, so prevalent in this inclement climate, has yielded with surprising rapidity to Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL, and we

cannot too strongly recommend this skilful prepara-tion to the Profession and public generally.

Let the relieved sufferer speak for himself:— HARTFORD, Jan. 26, 1847.
Dr. C. J. Ayer: Dear Sir-Having been rescued

Dr. C. J. Ayer: Dear Sir.—Having deen rescued from a painful and dangerous disease by your medicine, gratitude prompts me to send you this acknowledgment, not only in justice to you, but for the information of others in like affliction.

A slight cold upon the lungs, neglected at first, became so severe that spitting of blood, a violent cough and profuse night sweats followed and fastened upon me. I became emariated, could not sleep, was distanced by my cough, and a spin through my close. tressed by my cough, and a pain through my clast, and in short had all the alarming symptoms of quick consumption. No medicine seemed at all to reach my case, until I providentially tried your CHERKY PECTORAL, which soon relieved, and now has

Yours with respect, E. A. STEWART.

Arnaxy, N. V., April 17, 1848 Dr. Ayer, Lowell: Dear Sir—I have for years been afflicted with Ashma in the worst form; so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, ut-til my Physician prescribed, as an experiment, your

CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first, it seemed to make me worse, but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep in my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARRANT.

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that is claimed for it.

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There are on the lame and partok ife you all know